

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

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NO. 24.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

A GREAT EVIL OF MODERN BUSINESS—AN OCTOPUS OF GREED.

Should Be Condemned by All Right Thinking People Throughout the Whole Country—It Is an Institution of Foreign Origin and a Monopoly.

A city is something more than merely a large collection of houses.

A city should be a scene of busy, bustling activity, where are erected many homes, where are employed many laboring people, in factories, stores, workshops and mills. It is apparent that the farmer whose land lies nearest a prosperous city is in better shape than his fellow-farmer whose possessions are not so favorably situated.

In order to succeed a city must have stores of every kind, and many of them for the sake of competition if nothing else. The more stores in a city the more families to be maintained and the more labor connected therewith, hence the greater demand for farmers' produce of every kind. This being the case, imagine a city in which the mercantile business of a city is all conducted under one roof! The result would be that a hydra-headed monopoly of the worst form would be in control, and in course of time every interest of the city would pass under its direction. There would be no such thing as competition. That city would be ruined. It would be written all over its every industry, and it would eventually become a monument to man's avaricious greed as represented by that modern devil fish of business life, known as the department store.

The practices of the modern department store are those that we might call "cut-throat games." Its competition is illegitimate, such that no business man of principle can endorse. For instance, "bait" is thrown out to laggard buyers. Twenty-six pounds of granulated sugar is offered for a dollar. Any man acquainted with the price of this commodity knows that no department store can secure sugar any cheaper than the legitimate dealers, however large the quantity they purchase may be. Then who meets this loss—more than 25 cents on every dollar's worth sold? This "bait" is thus thrown out that the public may enter and the loss on sugar will be made up on other articles the public which they are not so familiar with as they are with the price of sugar. If this be not the proper solution of this problem then what is? Surely the managers are not so magnanimous as to absolutely give away money! Humanity is not built that way.

As we have said before, the average department store should be opposed by every right-thinking person. Because it is a monopoly. Because it encourages cheap labor. Because it encourages the manufacture of shoddy goods. Because it is illegitimate competition. Because it is an institution of foreign origin that ought not to be countenanced on American soil.

These are some of our reasons for opposing the department store. The department store the world over is a monopoly, or seeks to become such, hence they advertise to "treat everything." It is just as consumable for a few men to control the retail business of a city as it is for Jim Hill to control the two great northern railways across this continent, which attempt has caused such a stir in the judicial and business circles of this state, and the condemnation of everybody except the monopolists.

It is a fact susceptible of the clearest demonstration that coming to this country from Egypt, and from the various cities of continental Europe, every week, are ship-loads after ship-loads of rags, the cast-off clothing of the poor of those countries, whose wearers, in many cases, died of small-pox and other contagious and loathsome diseases. These rags furnish, in a great measure, the raw material that keeps the shoddy mills at work preparing the cloth for the manufacture of garments to be sold "cheap," thus coming in competition with wool growers of the north, and the cotton growers of the south, and whose principal customers are the sweat-shops of the great cities, and factories whose output is sold to managers of department stores. We have it upon the authority of expert microscopists that even after this shoddy material is soaked in hot water and subjected to other treatment it receives before being "made up," that the cuticle of the skin of the original wearers is still retained in the fibre of the cloth, and that the disease germs still lurk therein! Is it not unreasonable to ask dealers in legitimate goods to compete with dealers in these disease-lurking articles?

What has been said of this shoddy cloth may with equal force be said of nearly all the wares for sale by department stores. Products of sweat shops, of penitentiaries. It is strange that public sentiment does not speedily move against an institution so fraught with danger and disaster as that disorganizer of business principles, known as the department store, but which should more properly and correctly speaking, be called the big racket store.

Wherever aggressive capital may hope to be amply rewarded department stores are being established. Admitting that they are a success, then what of the future? Under our present system a young man may enter a store as a chore boy, then, as his abilities are recognized, become a clerk. As he saves his money and improves his time there is a possibility of engaging in business on his own account. It may be a small business at first, but gradually develops until he is a fully-fledged merchant. This is the possibility before a young man to-day, in fact, it is the history of many a merchant's experience, hence the incentive to excellency on the part of young men as they first enter the employ of the merchant under existing conditions. How is it in the department store? Over the front door the young man enters, and ambitions to establish a business for himself may see, if he scans closely, these fateful words: "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here." Department stores with all their glare, tinsel and elaborateness, require a great deal of capital such as no business man can accumulate in a life time. Generally speaking, these stores are established on the money of eastern capitalists. For instance, Armour, who has accumulated his millions by questionable methods, such as, in the wheat and beef combine, is now investing his millions in department stores. It is impossible for a young man just beginning life as a clerk ever to become the owner of a department store.

In the event of the success of the department stores, what must become of the thousands of small merchants and the large army of clerks? There is but one opening for them—to enter the channel of productive industry, and that avenue, with the flood gates of immigration wide open, is already filled with more men now than can be profitably employed.

This question of the department store is an important one, and it behooves every person interested in the success of city, state and nation to carefully consider, and promptly discourage. Shut it off before it becomes a power in the land. Let every one realize at once the great danger of this insidious enemy to business and industrial life—Mankato (Minn.) Journal.

WILL DO SAME IN OTHER STATES.

What the People's Party Has Accomplished in Nebraska.

A people's party handbook, issued by the campaign committee of Nebraska, tells what the people's party has done for that state. The same results will follow the election of the people's party ticket in other states. The reforms enacted by a people's party administration in Nebraska are as follows:

It enacted a maximum freight law, but republican courts suspended its operation.

It cut down extravagant appropriations, but a republican legislature brought them back.

It brought to light the corruption existing in state institutions.

It made possible the passage of the Australian ballot law.

It enacted a law requiring state and county treasurers to make all banks give bond that handle public money, and to collect interest for the use of such money and turn it into the public fund. The last republican legislature sought to repeal this, but the governor sustained it.

It enacted a law requiring intersecting railroads to build transfer switches, and by means of such transfer switches, ship all freight the shortest distance to destination, but a republican board of transportation has nullified it.

It repealed the special bounty given to sugar refineries, which was re-enacted by the last republican legislature.

It enacted the eight-hour law.

It gave the state a warehouse law.

It was instrumental in securing the passage of a law to have the books of all county treasurers examined at least once every two years.

It secured the passage of an anti-Pinkerton law.

It was instrumental in having passed many other good measures.

It elected the ablest United States senator that ever represented Nebraska.

It elected the ablest and honestest governor who ever occupied the executive office of the state. Under his administration it saved the state money by the veto of several useless and extravagant appropriations.

Wall Street and a Third Term.

The Tribune puts the whole question in a nutshell when it says "the business men of Wall street are not unfriendly to the idea of a third term for Mr. Cleveland." This is all there is to the Cleveland third-term movement.

Business men of Wall street would be ninth-power ingrates if they did not remain loyal to Mr. Cleveland. For them he repudiated his party's solemn declarations of faith; for them he broke his party's solemn pledges to the people of the United States; for them he flouted the public treasury of millions of dollars.

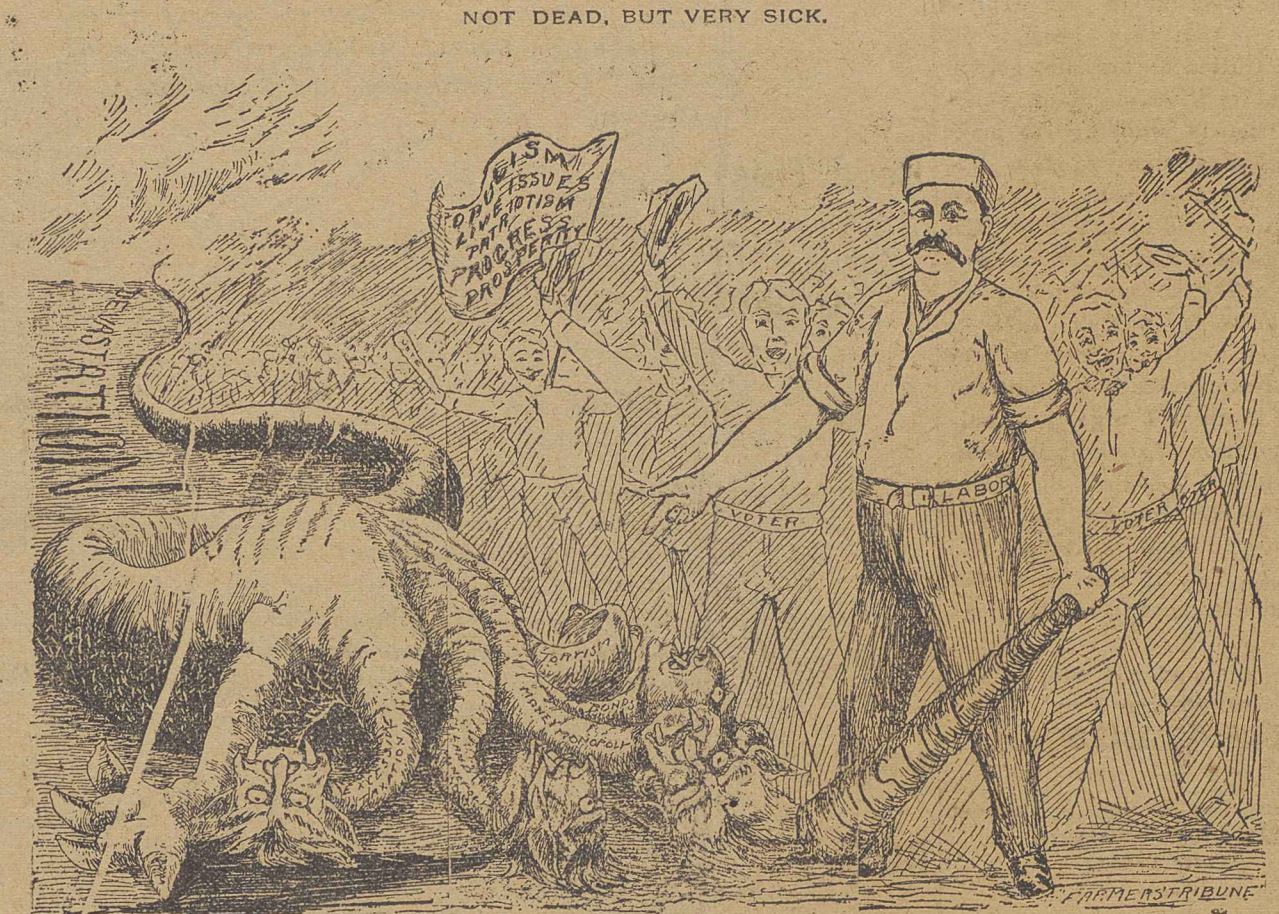
Some of the business men of Wall street, our contemporaries say, "think the objection to a third term is purely sentimental one. Others do not, but seem to have a feeling that with Mr. Cleveland in the white house there could not be any tampering with the money standard."

With the money standard of Wall street, the Tribune means, the money standard which debases the value of one-half the metal money of the country and appreciates the value of the other half. The patriotic business men of Wall street have no fear that Mr. Cleveland will tamper with their gold money standard.

With the money standard of the constitution that Mr. Cleveland tampers. That standard is the silver dollar enjoying all the rights of gold. It recognizes the demands of all sorts and conditions of men instead of just the round-bellied greed of the business sharks of Wall street. In tampering with this standard Mr. Cleveland violates his oath of office and slaps in the face a holy tradition of the democratic party. In so doing he fosters his third-term movement on Money Shark's street and kills it in the rest of the country.—Chicago Daily Press.

If there is any other brand of proslavery, let us sample it, please.

We must have the Referendum.



NATIONAL MISTAKES.

BRAZEN IMPUDENCE OF OFFICIAL "PROSTITUTES."

A Striking Example of This Official Prostitution to the Money Power Is Found in the Speech of Secretary Carlisle at Boston.

The history of the world could scarcely afford a more humiliating prostitution of the corrupt influences of any age than that which characterizes the acts and utterances of United States officials in these degenerate days. A striking example of this official prostitution to the money power is found in a speech of Secretary Carlisle at a dinner of the Massachusetts Reform Club in the city of Boston on Saturday, Oct. 12. In this speech Mr. Carlisle said: "The first great mistake in our currency legislation was made in the act of March 17, 1862, which authorized the secretary of the treasury to issue United States notes to the amount of \$350,000,000. This was a radical and dangerous departure from true financial principles, if not a serious infraction of the legislation of the United States." This depreciated paper, of course, expelled specie from circulation, but as the government had not promised to redeem it at any particular time, it subjected the treasury department to no responsibility or inconvenience.

The above statements are not only at variance with the facts of history, but there are hundreds of thousands of men and women still living to whom those facts are familiar recollections. Mr. Carlisle deliberately states that the depreciated paper issued by authority of the act of March 17, 1862, expelled specie from circulation. The fact is specie payments were suspended by all of the banks December 30, 1861, over three months before the act of authorizing the issue of treasury notes was passed, and there was no specie in circulation from that time until after resumption which took place nominally in 1879. Mr. Carlisle is not ignorant of this fact. When he made the statement that the depreciated treasury notes drove specie from circulation he deliberately stated that which he knew to be false.

There are a few facts bearing upon the financing of the times that may be appropriately recited in this connection. Mr. Casca St. John Cole has collected these facts and published them in so concise a form in his little pamphlet, "Cold Facts," that we shall simply quote and accredit to him. He says:

In the Bankers' Magazine, January, 1876, George S. Coe, president of the American Exchange Bank of New York, tells of the meeting, August 9, 1861, of those who "were supposed to possess or control capital" with Mr. Chase at the house of John J. Cisco, the assistant treasurer of the United States in New York. The result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee consisting of ten bank officers to make arrangements to make the loan. Mr. Coe says:

"It was unanimously agreed that the associated banks of the three cities would take \$50,000,000 of 7 3-10 notes at par with the privilege of an additional \$50,000,000 in sixty days, and a further amount of \$50,000,000 in sixty days more, making \$150,000,000 in all."

The following figures also show that the financial condition of the banks at this time was one of great strength:

Banks.	Liabilities.	Assets.
New York.....	\$ 2,046,388	\$ 2,521,428
Boston.....	19,235,381	6,301,496
Philadelphia.....	15,342,338	2,028,857
Total.....	\$165,617,297	\$165,964,749

"Total liabilities \$142,581,956, against \$63,165,030 coin on hand, equal to 45 per cent of liabilities. Surely such conditions as these, with judicious administration, were adequate to the work required."

These unfitted minted banks had specie enough on hand to pay 45 cents on the dollar of their liabilities; yet they agreed to loan the government \$150,000,000 in specie and had \$63,165,030 to do it with. They owed 55 per cent more than they could pay in specie. It would certainly require "judicious management," or something else, on the part of a common man to make 45 cents pay 100 cents and then be able to loan 150 cents, wouldn't it?

Well, the associated banks claimed to have loaned the "associated people" the government—\$150,000,000 in specie and Mr. Coe further says:

"After taking the third amount of \$50,000,000 by the associated banks, those in New York who had at that time paid in of their proportion over \$80,000,000 in all, found themselves in this position—Their aggregate coin, which on the 17th of August, before the first payment into the treasury, was \$49,733,990, was on Dec. 7, \$42,318,610, a reduction of only \$7,415,380, and the other two cities in like proportion. * * * It may be confidently affirmed that had the banks been permitted to exercise their own methods, they could have continued their advances in sums of \$50,000,000 for an indefinite period."

Great Caesar's ghost! Just think of it; the banks of New York had loaned the government over \$80,000,000 in specie, out of a stock of \$49,733,990, and had reduced their stock of specie \$7,415,380. They had loaned nearly twice as much specie as they possessed, and had the government's bonds for nearly eleven times as much money as they had loaned in coin. And "had the banks been permitted to exercise their own methods, they could have continued their advances in sums of \$50,000,000 for an indefinite period."

The explanation of "their own methods" by which they were enabled to perform these acts of degeneracy may be found in the following extract from a speech of Thaddeus Stevens in the House of representatives, February 5, 1862:

"Before the banks had paid much of the last loan they broke down under it, and suspended specie payments. They have continued to pay that loan, not in coin, but in demand notes of the government."

In another speech February 20, 1862, Mr. Stevens said:

"The banks took \$50,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds, and shayed the government \$58,000,000 on them: They paid for the \$50,000,000 in demand notes, not specie."

Query: If the demand notes were not good money for the banks were they good money for the banks to loan to the government at this trying period of its existence?

Was it a mistake to issue treasury notes to meet the vast expenditures of the government under such circumstances? There was a mistake, or something worse than a mistake committed, but it was not of the character indicated by Mr. Carlisle. The government should have issued United States currency in sufficient amount to meet all the requirements of that trying period. This currency, instead of being a promise to pay, should have been redeemable only in receipt for taxes and public dues. It should have been a full legal tender for all debts both public and private, and no provision should have been made for its conversion into interest-bearing bonds. Such a currency would have been gladly received by the people for food, clothing and munitions of war, and by the army and navy for military and naval service. It would have saved thousands of millions of dollars that have been plundered from the people by the associated banks under the system of brigandage that was provided for instead, and today we should be free from public debt and from rhyalldom: to Wall street pirates.—Topeka Advocate.

THE PASSING SHOW.

A Few Snap Shots at an Endless Procession.

Of course the recent elections have attracted more attention than anything else in the grand circus parade we are engaged in watching. The Populists were not particularly concerned as to which old party won, since one is as bad as the other, and worse. We are interested in educating the people upon certain principles, but what the boys out of school do we are not responsible for. Let the play go on as it will. The Populists are busy educating and organizing for the coming revolution at the ballot-box in 1896.

"Government by injunction" is being improved upon. The Great Northern railroad, which is raising a private army of thugs and ex-police-men to make war on its employees, ordered the court to issue an injunction, which was of course immediately issued—but the peculiar urgency of the case

caused this injunction to be hastily telegraphed to the deputies by the railroad company for execution. "Injunctions to order, by telegraph" is the latest form of judicial tyranny.

Here you are. An Associate Press dispatch just after election says: "Since it has been demonstrated that the Democratic party is so badly divided everywhere, especially on the currency question in the south, Democratic leaders in Alabama, where the State campaign, which will culminate in the State election next August, is on the eve of opening, are seriously considering the advisability of stopping all discussion inside the party of currency and turning their attention to reunifying the Democratic party for the coming contest."

This dispatch was from Alabama, and referred to a conference held between Senators Morgan and Pugh and other prominent silver Democrats of the south who have been making a vigorous campaign for free silver. But like many other pretended silver men in the party they regard principle as a subordinate matter.

Democratic silver men must either pull down their signs or get out of the party. The wholesale defeat of the Democratic party renders all talk of reform "inside the party" useless. Even if the party were not divided against itself there would be no hope of its carrying out any measure at all. The people have lost all confidence in its professions and would not give it another chance though it declared by all the angels in heaven that it stood solidly in favor of free silver and all other great national reform principles. The gold-bugs of the east prefer the Republican party, and the true silver men are thoroughly disgusted with Democracy. The Democratic party has been driven from the field in confusion. Neither gold-bugs nor silver men can endorse its vacillating, uncertain, cowardly policy. East, west, north and south the Democratic party is a wreck. One kind of a Democrat cannot be distinguished from another in the general mass of obliteration. The very name Democrat has become a disgrace in the eyes of the people. Come out from among them, if you wish to stand up for principle. Do not call yourself a Democrat any longer, unless you wish to take chances of being buried alive in the same grave with the dead.

The prostitute press dispatches and machine editorial writers made a great noise about the "Farmers' Congress" at Atlanta declaring against silver. While it would not have been surprising for the "farmers by appointment" who composed that congress to have taken such action, the fact of the matter is that they did not make any such declaration as was announced by the telegraphic news liars' association. The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at an agreed ratio guarded by an import duty upon foreign bullion and foreign coin equal to the difference between the bullion value and the coinage value of the metal at the date of importation, whenever the bullion value of the metal is less than its coin value." It is true that this resolution is almost absolutely meaningless—but it is not a declaration in favor of a single gold standard any more than it is a declaration in favor of anything else.

The misunderstanding between Chairman Taubeneck and Col. Norton, appears now to be satisfactorily settled as far as they are concerned. In a letter to Col. Norton, Mr. Taubeneck says: "Many good people have been misled in not knowing that you had severed your connection with the 'Weekly Sentinel.' It is due to the public as well as to you and myself that I make this explanation."

"I desire for all to know that I hereby retract every unkind, uncomplimentary word used against you in this discussion and also apologize for the language used and exonerate you from any unfair or unmanly dealing."

"Hoping that this explanation will, as much as possible, undo the injustice done you, I remain as ever,"

The discussion in which they were originally engaged will probably be continued without personalities.

GROVER A HYPOCRITE

PUBLICLY ADVERTISES HIS HYPOCRISY AT ATLANTA.

Not One Public Act of the President Has Been Conspicuous As Tending Toward Promoting the General Welfare—Wholly a Servant of Monopoly.

President Cleveland said in his speech at Atlanta, Ga.:

"We shall walk in the path of patriotic duty if, remembering that our free institutions were established to promote the general welfare, we strive for those things which benefit all our people and each of us is content to receive from a common fund his share of the prosperity thus contributed. We shall miss our duty and forfeit our heritage if, in narrow selfishness, we are heedless of the general welfare and struggle to wrest from the government private advantages which can only be gained at the expense of our fellow countrymen."

The sentiment contained in the above is good, very good, but Mr. Cleveland has acted out the very opposite. What act of Mr. Cleveland since his inauguration has tended to "promote the general welfare?"

Does the establishment of the gold standard promote the "general welfare?" If so, robbing the masses and fattening the classes is Mr. Cleveland's idea of serving the "general welfare."

Did the negotiations with a foreign bank syndicate to furnish gold to maintain a useless gold reserve as a profit to the syndicate of not less than \$30,000,000 thereby in addition piling a gold principal and interest debt on future generations, "promote the general welfare," or was it "wresting from the government private advantages?"

Was the act of ordering out the federal army to shoot down laboring men in the Chicago railroad strike inspired by a desire to "promote the general welfare" or the welfare of the railroad corporations?

Not one public act of the present executive has been conspicuous as tending toward promoting the general welfare, but rather to promoting the welfare of trusts and combines, the banks and money combinations.

The success of combinations of capital must come from the depression of the welfare of the people. When combinations of capital are profitable that profit must come from the ruin of some other interest. Combines live from robbing the general welfare, and without robbery they could not exist a day. Mr. Cleveland's course has been wholly devoted to promoting the welfare of the combinations of capital, which necessarily results to the detriment of the public welfare. It could not possibly be otherwise.

After the record Mr. Cleveland has made by his every public act, favoring special welfare instead of the public welfare, it is not only cheeky, but an insult to an intelligent people for him to hypocritically proclaim his devotion to the public welfare.

The people judge a man by his acts rather than by his words. If Mr. Cleveland had followed in the footsteps of the immortal Jackson and seized the money monster by the neck and choked the life out of it, he then could consistently call upon the people to sanction his advocacy and practice of upholding the public welfare. He has done the reverse. He has rather choked the life out of the public, laid waste the heritage of the common people and aided plutocracy to enter into the homes of the masses of wealth producers and confiscate them to their use and profit. Then to talk about "striving to do those things which benefit all our people!" Bosh! A man who will thus publicly advertise his hypocrisy should have been hissed from the stand, even though he may, by some ill-fate to the people, hold the office of chief executive. The things that are Caesar's should be rendered unto Caesar, but the things that belong to the people they should demand to enjoy. If Caesar is not content with the things that are his, but seeks to rob, oppress and enslave the people, then the sooner such a Caesar encounters a Brutus, the sooner the people will enjoy their inalienable rights.—Southern Mercury.

It is well that President Cleveland issued his Thanksgiving proclamation before the election returns were in—else he might not have been in a fitting frame of mind to have rendered thanks to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift for the bounteous returns that have rewarded our labors in the fields." He asks the people to remember the poor and needy, "and by deeds of charity let us show the sincerity of our gratitude." Rank hypocrisy—the whole proclamation. It is true that God has bounteously bestowed His good gifts upon the American people—and for that we are thankful. But the people who deserved them have not received the gifts—and Grover Cleveland is one of the conspirators who has prevented God's plans being carried out. Why should he blaspheme God and insult the American people by assuming gratitude to the one and fatherly care over the other. The issuing of a Thanksgiving proclamation is a mere pose. Mr. Cleveland's epistle after the customary and regular form prescribed in the book of traditionary etiquette for the guidance of presidents—but the whole thing is a sham, a pretense, an empty formality. Real gratitude to God needs no sealing-wax and official signatures.

Say, you fellows that voted for the democratic office-seekers and prosperity, don't you want to give your party another chance? Come, now, don't be bashful, don't you want some more prosperity—the same brand we have been having for two years?

STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.

Smelting Works Burned.

The East Birmingham Smelting Works were burned down Thursday night. They were manufacturers of brass goods. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000.

Negro Thief Killed.

A negro man being detected at Birmingham in the act of stealing coal from a car, refused to submit to arrest and assaulted the officer, Deputy Oscar Jones, with a knife, whereupon the officer shot and killed him.

Industrial Movement.

D. R. Saunders, of the Fort Payne Basket company, who recently bought the basket factory at Guntersville, has let a contract to G. Wells to enlarge the factory. Mr. Saunders will begin the operation of the factory at Guntersville in January.

Postoffice Burglary.

Wednesday night at Auburn, Ala., burglars entered the postoffice and blew open the safe, securing \$170 in cash and some stamps. The safe was blown open with nitro-glycerine, and the explosion was so heavy that the building came near being wrecked.

Quite Dead When Found.

A. M. Clemons, who left LaFayette some days ago for Randolph county, was found near Roanoke with his head beaten to a jelly. He was quite dead when found. There is no clue to his murderers.

Aggregate of Taxable Property.

The abstract of assessments for 1894-5 have been received at the auditor's office and are as follows: 1894-5 real estate, \$145,516,138; personal, \$95,321,886; total, \$241,338,024; total tax, \$1,328,817.50; for 1893-4, \$143,171,674 tax, \$1,217,281. It will be remembered that the tax rate has been increased half a mill.

Home Again.

The Whittle-Hale party, after three months absence on a tour through Europe and Palestine, has returned. Rev. P. T. Hale, pastor of the South-side Baptist church, of Birmingham, who, with Rev. Mr. Whittle, organized the excursion, on his return met a hearty welcome in a reception given by the ladies of his church.

Important Committee Appointed.

Governor Oates, at the earnest solicitation of the representatives of the Mexican government, has appointed the following well known and experienced business men of the state of Alabama to act as a state committee for the Mexican International exposition, which is to open in the City of Mexico on or about the 15th of September, 1896. Hon. H. D. Lane, chairman; Athens; Judge William Richardson, Huntsville; Maj. F. Y. Anderson, Birmingham; Capt. George W. Ely, Montgomery; Hon. J. Craig Smith, Montgomery; Mr. Henry Fonde, Mobile.

The duty imposed upon these gentlemen will be making propaganda for the exposition among the manufacturers, as it will be the means of opening up an extensive market which has been overlooked by the export trade of the United States.

Home-Atty at Henryellen Mines.

At Henryellen mines, on the Southern railway fifteen miles east of Birmingham, Tuesday morning, James Maden, foreman for Railroad Contractor J. E. Lacy, was shot and killed by a negro named Jim Brown. Mr. Maden had made Brown give up a key which he had belonging to another negro. Brown began to abuse Mr. Maden, who picked up a stick to defend himself from the attack the negro seemed about to make.

The negro kept talking and advancing and the deceased raised the stick in a threatening attitude. As he did this Brown pulled his pistol and fired. Three shots hit the unfortunate man before he fell, and when picked up a few moments later he was dead.

Brown was later arrested and is in jail. His account of the affair differs materially from the above. He states that deceased was beating him with the stick when he shot him.

Tuskaloosa Female College.

It will be seen from the following extract from the proceedings of the North Alabama Conference, in session at Gadsden, that the institution above named is, upon certain conditions which will doubtless be complied with, to be taken under the fostering care of that influential body.

The board of education, submitted report No. 1, as follows:

The board of education having carefully considered the tender of the Tuskaloosa Female college to the North Alabama Conference beg leave to submit the following:

We recommend that said institution be taken under the fostering care of the conference, and that it shall be accepted as the property of the conference whenever all indebtedness shall have been liquidated. We recommend the following as a board of trustees.

J. L. Williamson, J. R. Kennedy, Glenn Foster, J. C. Harrison, G. W. Christian, Fred M. Jackson, S. L. Dobbs, F. P. Culver, J. D. Ellis, R. W. Anderson, J. T. Morris, W. F. Andrews and L. C. Branscomb. We also recommend that said board, on their first annual meeting, shall arrange them selves into classes of one, two and three years. We also recommend that Rev. J. D. Simpson be appointed president of the college by the bishop presiding. Respectfully submitted.

F. P. Culver, Chairman.

Z. A. Dowling, Secretary.

Report was adopted.

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COLUMBIANA, DEC. 5, 1895.

TAKE NOTICE.

"Three accomplished facts," says a writer in The New York Herald, "stand to Mr. Cleveland's credit upon the political ledger, and they are: First, the repeal of the Force bill (Southern States take notice); second, the repeal of the silver clause of the Sherman bill, (all the States take notice); third, the material reduction of the tariff, (manufacturers and consumers take notice)."—Montgomery Advertiser.

As to the second accomplished fact, the extract calls all the states attention, "the repeal of the Sherman bill," is misleading and deceptive; the Sherman bill has never been repealed, it was only the purchasing clause of the law, the part that authorized the redemption of the notes issued under said law, in coin is still in force and is being used by Grover Cleveland and the Shylocks to rob the people of this government. It was altogether unnecessary for the Advertiser to have called attention to the second accomplished fact of Cleveland's Administration, the millions of idle men and starving and ragged women and children have already caused all the states to take notice that the purchasing clause of the Sherman law had been repealed, the money supply cut off, and misery and want stalking abroad in the land. The decreased assessed value of the taxable property of 43 states falling off 500 million of dollars, was a gentle reminder of the second accomplished fact of Cleveland's wonderful Administration. As to the first accomplished fact referred to, the democratic party took particular notice of the repeal of the force bill, and stole 30 thousand votes in the black belt of Alabama, the first election after its repeal, this we suppose is why the Advertiser quotes the extract with so much pleasure.

More bonds, more debts and more misery.

Honest elections and the free coinage of silver will be the watch words in 1896, in Alabama.

The news paper or person who says that the Populist's on the 13th of November at Birmingham, fused with either of the old parties, simply lied.

A man who is honestly in favor of the free coinage of silver and yet is willing to vote for a gold bug if his party says so ought to be disfranchised, he has no patriotic blood in his veins.

The Birmingham conference passed a resolution advising the cooperation of all parties next year in Alabama who believes in monetary reform and honest elections, only this and nothing more.

Read the letter of Alexander H. Stephens in another column and see what the great commoner thought about the free coinage of silver. He was a friend of the people and was always found battling for their rights.

ALEX. STEPHENSON SILVER

National Hotel, Washington, D. C., January 26, 1882—Mr. H. D. Barrows, Los Angeles, Cal. Dear Sir: Your letter of the 14th instant with enclosed slips was received this evening. Allow me to thank you for it. The subject is one of the gravest that now occupies the attention of congress and the thinking men throughout the United States. The reason that silver bullion has been depreciated since 1873 in this country is that congress in February, 1873, struck silver from the lists of money of the United States. The moment that this act of congress was passed gold was made the only legal standard of values in this country. That was a great error and was attended with infinite mischief in the United States.

In 1792 Mr. Hamilton and the patriotic statesmen of that day recognized in our coinage the bimetallic system of money; that is, he and they recognized silver as money as well as gold at the ratio of about sixteen parts of silver as equivalent to one of gold. Under this regulation and coinage we were prosperous in 1873. When silver was deprived of its debt-paying power as an equivalent to gold at the ratio stated, silver in the markets of the world was at a premium over gold. It is useless to go into reasons why this change was adopted in our system or by what unseen hands it was effected. The true policy of this country is to return to the system of our fathers. If the government should now as it ought to, retrace its steps and provide for the free coinage of silver as it does of gold and make 412½ grains of standard silver equivalent to 25-8-10 grains of gold then silver would immediately return to its original dignity in the markets of the world in purchasing and debt-paying power. This is the real function of money and in this country this equality in this function at the ratio stated should be maintained.

The debts and bonds of the United States provided for payment in gold or silver coin at the then standard value; it was a great wrong to the taxpayers on whom rests the payment of the public debt to strike silver from the list of money as was done in 1873. It was that blow which changed the values of the property of the United States. More than half of the money of the world was at that time silver. The whole amount in the world in 1873 was estimated at \$8,000,000,000; of these \$4,500,000,000 were silver and \$3,000,500,000 were gold in round numbers. The ruinous consequences which attended this bad act of administration were seen in the failures of mercantile houses and business men amounting to more than half the public debt of the United States within the last nine years. Now, I am for the free coinage of silver bullion just as of gold. Gold and silver should be put upon a perfect equality as of yore in the ratio of 16 to 1. This would not only add to the value of real estate and all sorts of property in the United States, but it would greatly encourage and stimulate the mining of silver in this country. In my view all the gold and silver that can be produced to our mints should be coined alike. The coin should be kept in the vaults of the treasury and certificates of it given in all cases where certificates are preferred. These coin certificates should be the currency of the country, it would be the best in the world. In this age we do not wish to burden with the weight of either gold or silver in ordinary business transactions extending to distant places in the country, but we do want a paper currency which is redeemable at the will of the holder in coin dollar for dollar. Bank bills which are so common in use are only promises to pay in coin and often issued in amounts of two and sometimes to three for one of coin in the vaults; but under the plan advocated by me the certificates would in no case represent anything but dollar for dollar.

I haven't time to say more to you now. I will barely add that the present depreciation of silver bullion and of the silver standard dollar arises solely from the degradation of silver by act of congress in 1873. Let congress declare, as it ought to, that 412½ grains of standard silver is and shall be equivalent to 25-8-10 grains of gold in its purchasing and debt-paying power and instantly silver will be

on a par, if not above par, compared with gold.

To increase the quantity of silver in the present dollar of 412½ grains up to 480 grains, to make it equivalent to the present current value of 25-8-10 grains of gold would be a great wrong to the laboring masses in the union whose taxes have to meet the public debt; the holders of the public debt at the time they received the bonds received them under the express stipulation that they were to be paid in United States coin, gold or silver, at its then standard value, and all that is wanting to make gold and silver equal, to make 412½ grains of silver equal in the markets of the world to 25-8-10 gold, is for congress to put silver back on the list of the moneys of the United States as it was in 1873. I have lately made a report to the house of representatives upon our coinage in which I urge not only the restoration of silver to its debt-paying power, but also the adoption of metric coinage applicable alike to gold and silver. I will send you a copy of this in a few days when it comes from the press. Your truly.

Alexander H. Stephens.

THE BIG RAILROAD COMBINE

Mr. Chandler Writes a Protest to Mr. Cleveland Against The Trust.

Senator William F. Chandler has written the following letter to the president:

"Washington, Nov. 22, 1895.

Senator William F. Chandler has written the following letter to the president:

"Washington, Nov. 22, 1895.

"To the President—

"Sir: I make complaint to you and through you to your interstate commerce commission against the trust and pooling agreement now nearly finished of the eight American railroad trunk lines and the one Canadian line of pooling traffic. 'The agreement provides that every railroad in the combination shall make and maintain the transportation rates prescribed by a board of managers representing all the roads. This is a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce under the act of July 2, 1890. The agreement also makes certain that all competition shall be abolished, as above required, by imposing heavy fines upon any offending road, which fines are to be applied for the benefit of the other roads. This is a division of earnings contrary to section 5 of the interstate commerce law.

"This trust and pooling agreement can be annihilated as provided by explicit existing laws of the United States. (1) by injunction from the courts; (2) by an order of the interstate commerce commission, or (3) by an indictment of the individuals signing the same.

"It can also be easily stopped by a vigorous appeal from you to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, whose power over the nine governors of the nine trunk lines is as absolute as it was over the bond syndicate. It cannot be possible that you intend to take upon your administration the responsibility of fastening upon your burdened and helpless people this, the hugest trust the world ever saw or that was ever conceived of, when one earnest word from you to your fresh attorney-general, your ambitious chairman of your commission or your omnipotent banker friend will paralyze the iniquity in its inception.

Very respectfully,

"WILLIAM F. CHANDLER."

We have reliable information that French Nabors, Esq. has donated \$500 to the Girls Industrial School and given it in lands lying adjoining the school grounds which the Executive committee of citizens of Montevallo proposes to lay off in streets and squares and a lot will be reserved for each county in the state and a number of citizens in every county can have this lot at a normal price on which they can put a dormitory of their own, and so be able to support a number of girls with supplies from home and free tuition, have all the advantages of this fine training school at a mere normal expense. Certainly this is a wise plan, and one that will place education of our poorer girls in easy grasp. This is another evidence of the wisdom of selecting Montevallo as a location, for this could never have been accomplished in a city.

WHY??

Did you ever consider how the Money Kings of the world amassed their fortune? Do you know that they claim their mental ability is superior to yours? They say the masses are afraid to risk a few dollars and, therefore, always remain poor, and struggle for a lifetime to eke out an existence.

Do You Believe It?

But probably you never had an opportunity to invest a small amount, and feel reasonably sure that you had commenced the foundation of a fortune.

Read This . . .

THE . . .

Great Western Trading Co.

of CHICAGO, ILL.

Can help you.

We have thousands of patrons who regularly send us money to invest for them on the Stock, Grain and Mining Exchanges. This places thousands of dollars in our hands for speculation. It makes us one of the largest traders on the exchanges. We have often controlled the market and freely admit that we will do it again at every chance offered. We make fortunes in a day.

Sometimes we lose 'em.

YES, BUT

Our superior knowledge, unlimited capital and strict attention to business have never failed to bring us success.

You can become one of our patrons by sending any amount from \$2 to \$10,000.

We deduct only 10 per cent of the profits thus insuring all customers that we will do all we can to make money for them. If you lose we make nothing.

Send us money by P. O. order, bank draft, registered letter or express—We pay express charges on \$10 or more.

Try an investment and see your money double in a few weeks or less.

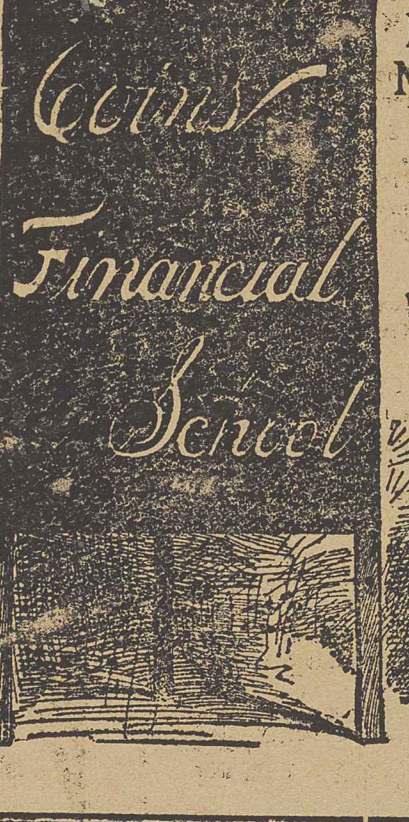
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THE PEOPLE'S

A D V O C A T E,

PUBLISHED BY—

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COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - General Manager

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Pianos and Organs Bicycles and Typewriters for sale on Easy Payments.

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THE ONLY
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ADMITTED
READ RULE XV.

"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla was admitted because it is a standard pharmaceutical preparation, and all that a family medicine should be.

At the
WORLD'S FAIR.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, DEC. 5, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. Geo. E. Brewer, judge.

Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chancellor.

County Court—Regular terms begin the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, judge.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Circuit court convenes on next Monday.

Horace Hammond, spent Sunday at Wilsonville.

Judge McMillan, left Monday for Atlanta.

J. W. Dykes, is spending this week in Atlanta.

J. A. Holmes, of Shelby, was in the city Thursday.

Mrs. I. D. Mason, visited relatives in Childersburg Friday.

J. R. Beavers, spent Wednesday in the Magic city.

Dr. T. G. Nelson and wife, are visiting relatives in the city.

Ruff Lester and wife, spent Sunday on Yellow Leaf.

Mrs. H. C. Moss and children, of Calera, spent Saturday in the city.

Mrs. Anna Burt, after several weeks visit to relatives returned home last Friday.

Miss Lallage Longshore, accompanied by Huston and A. P. Jr. left Tuesday for Atlanta to visit relatives.

Wm. R. A. Milner, accompanied by Miss Nellie Parker left Tuesday for Atlanta, where they will spend a week.

Baldness is either hereditary or caused by sickness, mental exhaustion, wearing tight-fitting hats, and by over-work and trouble. Hall's Renewer will prevent this.

As an emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead of all other remedies. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping cough, sore throat, and the dangerous pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable, being prompt to act, sure to cure.

The North Alabama Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church convened in Columbiana last Wednesday and remained in session until Sunday night. Bishop Abram Grant of San Antonio, Texas, presided over the deliberation of the body, and preached a very able sermon on last Sunday at 11 o'clock. On Thursday night Dr. Banton of Birmingham preached a splendid sermon, he is well educated and a man of considerable ability. On Friday night Prof. W. Council of Huntsville Station Normal and Industrial school lectured on his trip to Europe, he has done a great deal for his race and is one of the best educators they have in the state. Quite a number of interesting sermons and lectures were delivered during the session of the conference which showed conclusively that the colored people have made wonderful advances in moral and intellectual attainments in the last thirty years.

Gordon DuBose, returned Thursday from a few days' visit to the Exposition.

Mr. T. J. Weaver can do your Watch work, Jewelry repairing and Photograph work on short notice at reasonable prices.

Married—At the residence of the brides fathers, near here, Mr. Robert Coker to Miss Cassie Cameron on last Sunday, Dec. 1st, Mr. B. L. Moore officiating. The Advocate extends congratulations.

If you are anxious to find the most reliable blood-purifier, read in Ayer's Almanac the testimonials of those who have been cured of such terrible diseases as catarrh, rheumatism, and scrofula, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Then govern yourself accordingly.

The county court adjourned last Friday, having finished up all the business of the term. Judge D. R. McMillan presided over the court for the first time, and the Advocate is free to say that he makes a good judge, so far as the writer was able to observe, his charges to the jury was fair and impartial, he rose above party and friendship, and took the law as his guide in his instruction to the jury.

PEIT JUDGES.

Drawn by the Board of Jury Commissioners for Circuit Court.

FIRST WEEK.

G F McGiboney, W T Sheppard, W T Howard, Thomas A. Crim, J T Harless, M C Day, J M Jones, M C Vick, J H Frost, C M L Fancher, W A Webb, F M Atkinson, B F Cunningham, R M Harless, Joseph Finley, Jason Powell T P Ray, J B Ozley, Jno. H. Grimes, J W Goodwin, J P Dykes, E J Falkner, C B Elliott, E Phillips, G W Carter, J P Adams, Evans Armstrong, Frank P. Sarrells, J H Crofford, A C Ellison.

SECOND WEEK.

J D Striplin, E C Barnes, J B Vick, W R Weaver, J L Butler, T W Watley, M M Attaway, J W Jones, W J Jones, J M Carden, W T Rasco, C W Allen, J B Sims, W F Alldridge, T M Vandiver, Joseph W. Blackerby, Joseph Andrews, J T Pilgreen, J M Nabors, W T Stone, J T Brasher, E B Jones, M H B Jones, John Holsomback, T H Hitchcock, B T Killingsworth, S R Kindrick, W T Cox, E S Sawyer, W L Isaacs.

Notice.

Estate of Ma. Probate court. ry A. Cooper, deceased.

Letters testamentary of the last will and testament of said deceased having been granted to the undersigned on the 9th day of November 1895, by the Hon. D. R. McMillan, Judge of the Probate court of Shelby county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

W. W. West, Executor.

Administrators Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Honorable D. R. McMillan Judge of Probate for Shelby County, we will sell at public auction, in front of the court house, of Shelby County, Alabama, to the highest bidder for cash on Monday, the 9th day of December 1895, within the legal hours of sale all the following described real Estate, belonging to the estate of Daniel McLeod deceased:

South 1/2 of the South East 1/4 and a part of the South West 1/4 of Sec. 15, T 21 R. 1 East, and one acre in the South West corner of the South West 1/4 of the South West 1/4 of Sec. 14 T. 21 R. 1 East, all in Shelby County Alabama.

Ann Jones and T. M. Jones, Administrators of the Estate of Daniel McLeod, Deceased.

Notice.

State of Ala., Probate court Shelby county, November 29th, 1895.

Estate of Mary A. Cooper deceased. This day came W. W. West Executor of said estate, and filed his application in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of paying debts, upon the ground that the personal property of said estate is insufficient for such purpose, and for the purpose of distribution. It is ordered that the 13th day of January 1896, be appointed a day for hearing such application, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same, if they think proper.

D. R. McMillan, Judge of Probate

FARMERS

Insure Your Property in the FARMERS MUTUAL OF ALA.

Chartered by the State. No capital required. No officers to support. Help your neighbor in distress. Keep your money at home. **THE PLAN.**

Each county is organized into a separate organization. Get a policy for thirty years for five dollars per thousand dollars without renewal. You only pay your pro-rata share of the loss of a brother member in your own county. In Kentucky, South Carolina Georgia and Virginia the average cost has not been more than two dollars per annum in each thousand dollars of insurance.

John W. Moore, Sole Agents for Shelby Co.

NOTICE.

Special Term of Circuit Court Beginning December 9, 1895.

State of Alabama, Shelby County.

Whereas, I George E. Brewer, Judge of the circuit court of said state and county, am of the opinion that a special term of the circuit court in Shelby county is necessary, and that the public good requires such special term of said court for the trial and disposal of civil causes now pending in said court. Now, therefore, I George E. Brewer as Judge of the 7th, judicial circuit of Alabama, and of the circuit court of Shelby county in said state, do hereby order that a Special term of the circuit court of said county shall be held at the court house in Columbiana, in said county, beginning on Monday the 9th day of December, 1895 and continuing two weeks unless the business before said court at said term is sooner disposed of. The order of business at said special term shall be the following named civil causes, now pending in said court to be taken up and tried on the order named, to wit:

No. 6334, W. K. Kornish vs W. M. Bouldin vs The Shelby Manufacturing & Improvement Co.
No. 6335, W. K. Kornish, W. M. Bouldin and J. T. Tarwater vs The Shelby Manufacturing and Improvement Co.
No. 6339, W. E. Brinkerhoff & Co. vs The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
No. 6330, J. P. Spencer vs Richard Tinney.

No. 6384, Ransom Lucas vs Minnie J. Hardy as admx. and Minnie Hardy and Jno Black.

No. 6409, W. B. Hubbard vs Longshore & Strickland.

No. 6414, Longshore & Strickland vs E. B. Nelson, W. B. Hubbard & John Hall.

No. 6487, J. L. Timney vs Joe Glass & L. F. Caldwell.

No. 6500, J. H. Cooney & E. P. Gates, vs The Shelby Manufacturing & Improvement Co.

No. 6507, M. C. Gilbert vs Collins Brasher & Mrs. Amanda McDaniels.

No. 6520, J. A. Montgomery vs Allen & Duke.

No. 6522, W. G. Parker vs Chas. F. Elliott, T. C. Elliott & C. M. Elliott.

No. 6524, Jas. H. Gunn vs James D. Hardy & Louisa Hardy.

No. 6542, Lula J. Dyke vs Robert Gosper.

No. 6569, Tyre W. Whitley as Adms. de bonis non vs Zenida Coal Co.

No. 6572, Talladega Merchandise Co. vs Claude N. Pitts.

No. 6573, L. F. Elliott vs W. A. Parker.

No. 6579, Elliott & Bliss vs Johnson Bros., A. P. Longshore et als as Building committee.

No. 6580, W. E. Brinkerhoff & Co. vs The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

No. 6583, Simpson Mercantile & Lumbr Co. vs Johnson Bros., A. P. Longshore et als Trustees, W. B. Brown et als committee.

No. 6642, Malsby & Avery vs Pitts & Norris et als.

No. 6609, Socrates J. May vs Tilman Reams et als.

No. 6616, T. J. Reams vs Socrates J. May.

No. 6623, M. Siegel vs Jno. W. Pitts et al.

At said special term such other business as may be before the court will be transacted.

It is further ordered that no criminal cases shall be tried at said term and that no Grand Jury shall be summoned for the same.

It is further ordered that thirty days' notice of such special term and of the order in which the business of the court will be transacted thereat shall be given by advertisement in some newspaper published in said county, and that all witnesses in the cases to be tried at said term be subpoenaed thereto, and that all process relating to the business of said term be made returnable to it.

It is further ordered that the clerk of said court forthwith notify the jury commissioners of said county, that the special term of said court has been ordered, that the said commissioners may draw a petit jury of thirty persons for each of said weeks of said term; and that the clerk of said court and the sheriff of said county do and perform all other things required by law for the proper organization of said court at said term. Done at Columbiana in the County of Shelby this

October 4th, 1895.

GEORGE E. BREWER, Judge of 7th Circuit of Ala.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

ENERGY, EXPERIENCE AND HARD CASH, WIN ONCE MORE.

THE GRAND SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

YOU are invited to an early INSPECTION of our Surprisingly Low Priced and very COMPLETE STOCK of Drygoods, Mens, Boys and Children Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents Furnishing, Shoes, Embroidery Etc.

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The Best ASSORTMENT.

TRADE WITH US—It means sure success in securing for yourself, the most reliable goods, by far the Lowest Prices. These are facts, Goods and Prices prove them.

GO TO

S. STARK,

Shelby, Ala.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT Montgomery, Ala. November 20, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the circuit of the Circuit Court, at Columbiana, Ala., on January 6th 1896. Viz: Rufus F. Hale, homestead entry, No. 23, 897, for the S 1/2 of Ne 1/4, Sec. 2, Tp 21 S W 2 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wesley Ozley, of Longview, Ala. Josh H. Henderson, of Longview, Ala. Charles E. Essman of Canandaigua, Ala. Amos E. Nelson, of Canandaigua, Ala. H. Purcell, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT Montgomery, Ala. November 20, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on January 9th, 1896, viz: John Berryhill, homestead entry, No. 23, 012, for the N 1/2 of Ne 1/4, Sec. 4, Tp 18 S, of R. 1 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Green, Hilton Davis, Van Davis, Jobe Morgan, All of Vandiver Ala. H. Purcell, Register.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage made by William Martin and wife on the hereinafter described lands in Shelby county, and recorded in Book 30 page 583 et seq., Probate office of said county, Ala., which mortgage is payable to Edinburg American Land Mort. Co. Limited, and by virtue of a second mortgage on the same land to the "Loan Company of Alabama," and recorded in Book 30 page 581, et seq in said Probate office of Shelby county, we will sell in front of the court house door in said county of Shelby at public outcry, for cash, during the legal hours of sale, on Monday the 2nd day of December 1895, the following described lands conveyed by said mortgagees, to-wit:

East 1/2 of north west 1/4 of section 2, T. 20, R. 3 west, and containing 79 and 83 one hundredths acres more or less, on which mortgagees resided on 26 day of May, 1892. Edinburg American Land Mort. Co. Loan Co. Of Ala. Mortgagees. Longshore, Beavers & W. R. Nelson Attorneys

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The grandest outdoor sport is cycling; the best bicycle is a Victor, made in the largest and finest bicycle plant in the world.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.
Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.
BOUYON, DETROIT, NEW YORK, DENVER, CHICAGO, PACIFIC COAST, CANADA.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.
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No. 2. Road Wagon, \$27
No. 3. Delivery Wagon, \$32
No. 4. Wagon, \$34
No. 5. Wagon, \$36
No. 6. Wagon, \$38
No. 7. Wagon, \$40
No. 8. Wagon, \$42
No. 9. Wagon, \$44
No. 10. Wagon, \$46
No. 11. Wagon, \$48
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Household Repertory.

The lady was making some remark about the kind of clothes some other ladies at church had on, when her husband remarked:

"The finest garment a woman can wear is the mantle of charity."

"Yes," she snapped, "and it's about the only one some husbands want their wives to wear."—Tit-Bits.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known P. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

W. & T. B. TRUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure, taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, is very effective. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

A Governor's Opinion.

Everybody knows ex-Governor Robert Taylor, of Tennessee. He says: "I have had occasion to use the Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, and find it an admirable aid to digestion. Taken before eating, it imparts a vigor and eagerness of feeling which is very desirable. I am convinced that it is a first-class remedy for aiding digestion."

"Especially if Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer is taken after eating."

Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale everywhere.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

I have used 4 boxes of Tetterine for Tetter on my face, of 12 years standing. My nails were thick and rotten, since using Tetterine they are growing out new and healthy. Please send me two more boxes to use for my case. I will show any kind of returning. C. M. Shurtline, Savannah, Ga.

Mother's Who Use Parker's Ginger Tonic insist that it benefits more than other medicines for every form of distress.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Pilo's Cure—RALPH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures whooping cough.

It takes out corns and blisters. It makes walking a pleasure. See at druggists.

It's stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 601 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Take Care

Of your physical health. Build up your system, tone your stomach and digestive organs, increase your appetite, enrich your blood, drive out all impurities and prevent sickness with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1.60 for \$5. Hood's Pills Hood's Sarsaparilla. 5c.

NATURE'S WAY:

There is no reason why the period preceding childbirth should be full of discomfort. There is no reason why childbirth itself should bring a feeling of dread to the mother. Nature does nothing wrong. It is the abuse of nature by wrong living, lack of exercise, ill-fitting clothes, that brings about the tortures of childbirth.

Perfectly healthy women go through the ordeal with comparative ease. Nature intended it that way. Women approaching motherhood had really but one thing to do—get a thorough general and local.

McLELLAN'S WINE OF CARDUI

It is the best medicine and tonic to do this. It prepares the generative organs for the coming trial, shortens labor, lessens pain and robs confinement of its danger.

One Dollar a Bottle.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"Blight"

costs cotton planters more than five million dollars annually. This is an enormous waste, and can be prevented. Practical experiments at Alabama Experiment Station show conclusively that the use of

"Kainit"

will prevent that dreaded plant disease.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars boasting special fertilizers, but are practical works, containing the results of latest experiments in this line. Every cotton farmer should have a copy. They are sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

THE AEROMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/10 what it was. It has many branches, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Grinders, Steel, galvanized-iron, Complete Windmills, Tilling and Plowing Tools, and Steel Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Tanks for the making of

Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

MODEL 1891.

MARLIN REPEATER. In 22 Caliber uses 22 short, 22 long and 22 long rifle. In 32 the short and long rim and center-fire cartridges. All other calibers also made by this

The Marlin Fire Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.

PAYING POSITIONS GUARANTEED IN WRITING. Students complete courses in the following colleges: Georgia, 24 places last month. Georgia, 24 places last month. Georgia, 24 places last month.

\$3 A DAY SURE. SEND your name and address to the publisher of this paper, and we will show you how to make \$3 a day at once. You will find the business full, and you will find the business full, and you will find the business full.

PARKE'S HAIR BALM. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Revives falling hair. Cures scalp itching. Cures dandruff. Cures itching of the scalp. Cures itching of the scalp. Cures itching of the scalp.

A GENTS WANTED in every State to introduce "The Corner" Camera. Fully new. Proves its name. Address: Allen, Glasgow & Co., X. O. La Crosse, Wis.

AM. N. U. No. 49, 1895.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Gout Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time.

CONSUMPTION.

LIVE WASHINGTON NOTES.

Points in Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

THE SUBSIDIZED RAILROADS.

The Public Lands, the Pension Roll, the Indian Service—Bringing Out the Hoarded Gold—Mutilation of Public Documents by Stamp and Autograph Thieves.

Small Loss of Life.

The report of Supervising Inspector-General Dumont of the steamboat inspection service, estimates the number of passengers carried on steamboats during the year at between 600,000,000 and 700,000,000, and states the loss of life at 304, of which 148 were passengers and 24 were officers or persons employed by the steamers.

Why Letters Don't Get There.

The patrons of the department deposited in the mails during the year 10,907,151 pieces which were not addressed to any postoffice, or so insufficiently, incorrectly or illegibly addressed as to render their delivery impossible until information as to the intention of the sender was secured, and of these, 4,244,840 could not be forwarded to the address because the intention of the sender could not be ascertained.

Hoarded Gold Coming Out.

The treasury gold reserve has already begun to feel the effects of the recent order of the department directing express charges to be paid on all gold received at the sub-treasuries, and also upon the currency returned in exchange therefor. The assistant treasurer at Philadelphia today reports the receipt of \$100,000 in gold and smaller amounts are reported from other sub-treasury cities. Several amounts were turned into the treasury here today, the largest being \$2,250.

Preparing for War.

Information of the most sensational character with respect to the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain was made public. This information, which is contained in a letter written by a member of the Crespo cabinet to a friend in this country, is to the effect that President Crespo is now quietly organizing an army with the avowed purpose of moving against the British settlers in the disputed territory and driving them back to the Essequibo river. While only part of the force would be necessary for this purpose, a large army of 100,000 men will, Crespo believes, be necessary to meet a counter attack which the British government would undoubtedly make in return for Venezuela's aggression.

Serious Results of Petty Thieving.

The wholesale investigation throughout the executive departments as to the stamp thefts has resulted in finding even worse ravages than were first discovered in the treasury. Another element has crept into the situation, and it is learned that the autograph fads, too, have been at work among the files. This vandalism, so far as is yet known, seems to have been practiced principally in the interior department. In the investigation by the secret service men it has been discovered that the signatures of many great men, long since dead, especially Presidents of the United States, were affixed to papers in the land office. Some of these were accordingly examined, with the result that scores of autographs have been found to be missing from them. Abraham Lincoln's autograph has been especially sought after.

Uncle Sam's Mails.

Postmaster General Wilson has made his first annual report to the president. The receipts of the postoffice department for the year ending June 30, 1895, were \$76,171,090 and the expenditures \$86,790,172. It is gratifying, says the report, that a large portion of the deficiency occurred in the first quarter of the year and that revenues are increasing with returning prosperity. Mr. Wilson estimates the revenue for the year ending June 30, 1897, at \$89,703,120 and the expenditures at \$94,179,190, the difference to be made up by congressional appropriations.

Speaking of the deficiency Mr. Wilson says: "It should be remembered that the free business done by this department for other branches and departments of the government, if paid for at regular or cost rates, would more than wipe out its deficiencies."

The report of James White, superintendent of railway mail service, shows that during the year 497 accidents occurred to railway postoffices in which seven clerks were killed and 178 injured while on duty; an increase over last year of 137 accidents and twenty-seven clerks killed and injured.

It is shown that the service is becoming more and more efficient each year. Of the 10,377,875,000 pieces distributed and redistributed, but 1,666,922 errors occurred, being one error for each 8895 pieces handled correctly, as compared with one for each 8,894 pieces in 1890; one for each 5,564 in 1892 and one for each 7,831 pieces in 1894.

Uncle Sam's Mints.

The director of the mint has submitted his report to the secretary of the treasury. The value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year was \$87,482,089, of which \$65,106,067 were original deposits and \$22,376,022 were redeposits. The classification of the original deposits of gold was: Domestic bullion, \$44,371,949; worn, uncurrent and mutilated gold coins, \$188,238; foreign bullion and coin, \$16,387,049; gold plate, jewelry, etc., \$3,213,809.

The value of the silver deposited during the fiscal year was \$15,714,365, of which \$15,234,700 were original deposits and \$479,665 redeposits. The value of the deposits of domestic silver bullion at the mint during the fiscal year was \$8,804,363, and worn

and mutilated domestic coins at silver dollar value, \$3,899,353; foreign bullion and coin, \$1,789,923; old plate, jewelry, etc., \$550,001.

The coinage by the mints during the year was: Gold, \$43,933,475; silver dollars, \$3,956,011; subsidiary silver coins, \$5,113,469; minor coins, \$712,594, a total coinage of \$53,715,549.

In addition to the coinage executed by the mints during the year, gold bars were manufactured of the value of \$43,153,370, and silver bars of the value of \$10,341,545.

The average London price of silver bullion during the year was 29 pence, equivalent to 63.8 cents. The highest price of silver during the year was 68 cents and the lowest price 59.0 cents. At the average price of silver bullion during the fiscal year, the ratio of gold to silver was 1 to 32.5 and the bullion value of a United States silver dollar was \$0.49-108.

The total earnings of the mints and assay offices during the year was \$3,088,373, and the total expenditures \$1,185,435; showing the net earnings from all sources to have been \$1,902,938.

Department of the Interior.

The report of Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, elaborately reviews the varied work of the interior department. It begins with the Indian service and calls attention to the strict enforcement which has been given to civil service reform, both as to those places covered by the classified service and those to which the rules of this service do not apply. It dwells upon the necessity of eliminating politics from the management of Indian affairs and of conducting each reservation upon strictly business principles.

The report estimates the amount of public land undisposed of to be about 600,000,000 acres at the close of the fiscal year, and shows that the total receipts during the year from public lands amounted to over \$2,000,000.

The review of the pension office shows the aggregate of the pension roll at the close of the year to be 1,102,935. Referring to the number of pending cases the statement is made that the great part of these are old cases, lacking some quality of proof, which the law requires.

One of the interesting features of the report is the discussion of the relations between the government and the bond-aided roads and of the possibility of collecting the amount due the government from these roads. The report urges that two things are to be considered:

1. The collection of the debt due the government.

2. The creation of a great through line from the Missouri to the Pacific, which was the original intention of the government in lending to the issue of subsidy bonds.

He states that the government is already at \$117,436,900 upon these roads and that the first mortgage bonds only amount to \$34,613,000; that the property is worth vastly more than the first mortgage bonds and that the government in this can be protected if necessary by taking up the bonds. All these bonds are now maturing and draw 4 percent, and Secretary Smith believes they could easily be replaced with a 3 percent bond if the government guaranteed them. The net earnings of each one of the lines during the past ten years have made an average of nearly 6 percent on the sum for the first mortgage bonds and of the government subsidy bonds.

BEAUREGARD'S CHIEF OF STAFF.

General Thomas Jordan, Crosses Over to Rest.

General Thomas Jordan died at 10:30 o'clock at his home, 124 East Twenty-fifth street, New York. Members of General Jordan's family and some of his intimate personal friends were present when he died. He had been suffering a long time from tuberculosis.

General Jordan was born in Luray, Page county, Virginia, in 1819. At 16 he entered West Point, where he was a roommate and classmate of William T. Sherman. General Jordan served all through the Seminole campaign. Afterward he was in the Mexican war.

He was also with the troops in California and Oregon, in the volunteer's department. The highest rank that he attained in the United States army was captain.

At the outbreak of the civil war he resigned and joined the confederacy. He was made brigadier-general and served as chief of staff with General Beauregard, and fought at the first battle of Manassas and at Shiloh. At the close of the war he took the side of General Beauregard in the latter's quarrel with Jefferson Davis, and wrote an article for a magazine denouncing Davis. For this he was criticised severely in some quarters. He was connected with the Memphis Appeal for some time after the close of the war.

When the first Cuban insurrection broke out General Jordan enlisted and fought during 1893-73 against Spain. He eventually became commander of the rebel forces in Cuba. At Las Mesas de Tana, on Christmas day, 1870, with nearly 600 men, he held in check 3,500 Spanish soldiers until his ammunition gave out.

He came to the United States in 1871 to intercede for Cuba and endeavored to have belligerent rights granted the island. He was arrested on a charge of violating the neutrality laws and held for trial. He was never tried, however, but, on account of dissensions among the Cuban leaders, resigned and did not return to Cuba.

FOREIGN.

The case of the tug Telephone, which was seized two weeks ago in Canadian water of Lake Erie for illegal fishing, has been considered by the minister of marine and fisheries. The evidence proves that the vessel had violated the law, and Minister Costigan ordered her to be confiscated and sold by public auction at Amherstburg, Ont. The vessel was owned by Kishman & Sons of Brownville, O.

They figure it out that England spends \$900,000,000 a year for drinks.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Compiled and Condensed for the Convenience of Our Readers.

THE LATE BAD BLIZZARD.

Disastrous Results in the Oil Regions, and on Lakes and Rivers—Heavy Losses at Elwood, Ind., and Other Points—Crimes of the Week—Sugar Refineries Closed.

SOUTHERN.

Walter Cartwright, a young white man, was found dead in the rear of a negro bagnio in Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday morning. He was known to have been drinking heavily in company with another young man after midnight. He had bled to death from a knife wound in the thigh.

Pensacola is the only place in Florida reporting freezing temperature. The official thermometer there fell to 34 degrees, and Wednesday morning thin ice appeared in exposed places. No damage was done except to flowers, which were blooming luxuriantly. The minimum temperature in Jacksonville was 35, just escaping freezing.

An early hour Wednesday morning Joe Preston, a negro man, about four miles from Nashville, Tenn., assaulted "Bud" Hill, a colored boy. Hill was badly beaten about the head with a stick, and his life is despaired of. His skull was crushed in two places. The assault seems to have been totally without provocation. Preston is still at large.

The Standard Oil company report over 1000 derricks blown down in the Bowling Green, Ky., field by last Monday night's storm and state that its loss will reach \$150,000. The loss to private operators is enormous. Vases are down everywhere. The village of Cygnest, was almost entirely blown away.

WESTERN.

At Alexandria, Ind., the plate glass works were badly wrecked and two large shops of the Union steel plate plant were demolished. Loss not stated.

Dr. Erasmus Dillon, a prominent druggist of Ottwell, Pike county, Indiana, Tuesday night shot and killed Alex. Hourry, a saloon keeper of that place, and a companion, whose name is not known. Dillon was not arrested.

During the storm which prevailed all over the Northwestern and Trans-Mississippi Southern states last Monday and Tuesday, two electric cars in Chicago were blocked by the snow and the passengers had to remain on them all night.

At Franklin, Ind., the roof of the new Clyde window glass factory was unroofed, business blocks were demolished and the Indianapolis gas pumping station was destroyed. Loss, \$30,000. Three hundred men rendered idle.

A bill passed the house of the Cherokee legislature Wednesday respecting the intermarriage law relative to Cherokees and whites. Whites who have hitherto married into the tribe will retain their citizenship, but no rights in the nation can hereafter be acquired by whites intermarrying, provided the chiefs sign the bill.

At Elwood, Ind., during the late blizzard, the casting hall of the glass factory was demolished, over the heads of 400 workmen. Only two were injured. Jack Howard and B. Carrington, and they are not fatally. The McCoy lamp chimney factory was lifted from its foundation. Much more minor damage was done. Loss estimated at \$100,000. Seven hundred men temporarily idle.

EASTERN.

Down in the Erie basin at Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday considerable damage was done to the fleet of excursion steamers which had been laid up there for the winter. The water had risen 1 foot in twenty-four hours and played havoc with the boats.

The body of Bettie Green was found near the Bemis Heights, battleground Saratoga, N. Y., Wednesday. She had been missing for some time and search was made for her. The girl's skull was crushed in a horrible manner. She had been employed, as a domestic in the family of Simeon Rowley. Murder is suspected.

John J. Swan, Daniel Brown and Michael Lynch, attendants at the Delaware state insane asylum at Farnhurst, have been arrested charged with causing the death of Lena Piss, otherwise known as Leon Lewis on October 5. Lewis was an inmate of the asylum and it was charged he was maltreated by the attendants while giving him a bath. They afterwards dressed him up and said he died of heart disease.

All the sugar refineries in Philadelphia, including the Franklin and the McCann, have shut down throwing 2,000 workmen out of employment. The Spreckels refinery had been closed for some time, and the Franklin and McCann had been running on half time. This is said to be in keeping with a similar movement in New York City by order of President Searles. At headquarters in this city it is stated that the refineries close at this time of year as the product is all used up.

At Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday the \$40,000 side-wheel excursion steamer Shrewsbury was washed away from the supports upon which it was placed and beached. The steamer is damaged at least half its value. The steamer Harrison met a similar mishap and sustained very great damage. The tug Elk was sunk by the large freight steamer Syracuse in a collision which occurred at the foot of Commercial street this afternoon. Several persons have been injured by flying objects, but none fatally.

AN AWFUL CALAMITY.

More Than Three Score People Killed by a Powder Explosion.

A terrible accident resulting in great loss of life, occurred at Palma, capital of the Island of Majorca, Spain. Eighty persons, most of whom were women, were employed in emptying old cartridges outside the walls of the town when one of the cartridges exploded in some manner. There was a large quantity of powder that had been taken out of the cartridges lying around over a large area and this was ignited by the discharge of the cartridge. A tremendous explosion followed, which shattered the masonry of the town walls, which are extremely thick, and did much damage to the buildings. Sixty-two dead bodies, of whom thirty-seven were the remains of women, have already been recovered from the ruins. It is said the explosion was caused by a workman who had been dismissed.

Pittsburg Coal Afloat.

Extensive shipment of coal was gotten off Wednesday by river and more will go tomorrow. Not less than 5,000, 6000 bushels or about 186,173 tons were reported in the day's shipment, requiring fifty-seven two-boats, 323 barges and seventy flats to carry it. About 20,000,000 bushels remain awaiting shipment, and only twenty-two two-boats are left for the purpose. The water has not been high enough to risk heavy tows or the shipment would have been greatly increased.

OUR COUNTRY'S COMMERCE.

As Observed and Reported by Dun's Review of Trade.

COMPARATIVE STATE OF TRADE.

The Inaction Incident to the Season is Apparent in Most Lines—Cotton and Wheat Largely Held for Better Prices—Iron and Steel and Their Products Show Weakness.

The failures for four weeks of November have been \$8,819,979, of which \$1,497,020 were of manufacturing, and \$4,555,949 of trading concerns. During the past week failures have been 279 in the United States, against 289 last year, and forty-seven in Canada, against thirty-six last year. Business has not improved, though there is very little change, except in the shrinkage of prices, which a period of inaction naturally causes. Retail stocks are still reported full in nearly all branches, with delayed distribution in many cases, on account of unfavorable weather. The movement of crops is only fair, both cotton and wheat being largely kept back in the hope of higher prices, and there is a prevalent feeling that foreign imports will fall off. Exports show a little gain for the week, although the small out go of cotton is still a threatening fact as respects foreign exchanges. There is not much change in commercial loans, although a little more demand from some manufacturing centers is reported. On the whole the demand is nothing like what it would be if general business were in a normal condition.

The iron market is decidedly weaker again, and while Bessemer pig has declined to \$12.85 at Pittsburgh, and gray forge to \$2.25 and plates to \$1.60 at Philadelphia, so that the average of all quotations is about 1/2 of 1 percent lower than last week, the markets are really much weaker than the quotations, as concessions are generally given by manufacturers in order to secure business. A sharp decline is noted in barbed wire, attributed to the failure to complete an expected combination. The bar association and the two nail associations refuse to reduce the prices of their products, although the demand has been surprisingly reduced since the great advance two or three months ago. And there were rumors in the market that one of the big commissions had gone to pieces, because of underselling by members. The coke commission holds prices firmly, but it has been obliged to reduce its output to five days' supply, so that a decline of 10, 30, 50 for the week is recorded.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

An Important Insurgent Victory. Fort Captured.

A cipher dispatch received at Cuban headquarters in New York Tuesday from Rios, the insurgent commander of Matanzas, Cuba, stated that on the 14th instant Lieutenant-Colonel Salvador Rios with 600 men, overtook and surrounded Colonel Bolo Benitez and his band of Spanish guerrillas, numbering in all 150 men. These men, it had been asserted, had been committing atrocities north of Manzanilla, and Rios had been instructed to find and exterminate them.

After surrounding the band Rios ordered a machine charge, and the cavalry rode down on the doomed men with cries of vengeance. Scarcely a third of the guerrillas escaped alive. One hundred and six were killed with machetes.

A dispatch from Havana says the insurgents have captured the port at Guinez Miranda, which was defended by forty Spanish soldiers.

THE DISGRACE OF THE CENTURY.

While Diplomacy Talks Murder and Arson Ply the Sword and Torch.

Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., secretary of the foreign department of the American board, received a cablegram Wednesday evening from representatives of the board in Constantinople via Philadelphia as follows:

"The reports from Marsh have been intercepted, and we have learned indirectly of a horrible massacre there. The school buildings of the American board were pillaged and the seminary was burned. Two students were shot and one was killed. The missionaries are safe. Ask aid for thousands who are destitute. There has been a three days' massacre at Aintab, but the missionaries and college there are safe.

Representatives of the board in Harpoot now telegraph a loss there of \$88,000, half of it in buildings and the rest in personal property and apparatus."

AN AWFUL CALAMITY.

More Than Three Score People Killed by a Powder Explosion.

A terrible accident resulting in great loss of life, occurred at Palma, capital of the Island of Majorca, Spain. Eighty persons, most of whom were women, were employed in emptying old cartridges outside the walls of the town when one of the cartridges exploded in some manner. There was a large quantity of powder that had been taken out of the cartridges lying around over a large area and this was ignited by the discharge of the cartridge. A tremendous explosion followed, which shattered the masonry of the town walls, which are extremely thick, and did much damage to the buildings. Sixty-two dead bodies, of whom thirty-seven were the remains of women, have already been recovered from the ruins. It is said the explosion was caused by a workman who had been dismissed.

Pittsburg Coal Afloat.

Extensive shipment of coal was gotten off Wednesday by river and more will go tomorrow. Not less than 5,000, 6000 bushels or about 186,173 tons were reported in the day's shipment, requiring fifty-seven two-boats, 323 barges and seventy flats to carry it. About 20,000,000 bushels remain awaiting shipment, and only twenty-two two-boats are left for the purpose. The water has not been high enough to risk heavy tows or the shipment would have been greatly increased.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Scotch Trio.

But in spite of points of likeness, we must see that Maclaren and Barrie and Crockett do not use their material in the same way. Each village preserves its own individuality of character and story.

These men have revealed to us much that is truly interesting in the native traits of the race to which they belong, and have preserved to a remarkable degree the natural coloring in the bits they have gathered for us. They have inspired us with respect for the sturdy men and women they bring to our acquaintance, making us half afraid to laugh even at the humorist himself; as to the theology of these village people we are rendered helpless to contend where every peasant knows his catechism with all the reasons why, where men of everyday parts are able to sit interested under a sermon several hours long, and then go home to recount the heads of the discourse and the main arguments, adding a little personal criticism of the entire performance together with a close comparison of the sermon with another preached upon the same text some years before by another "body."

Whether these stories or others like them will much longer retain their popularity, who may say? The vein may be nearly worked out; it were a pity to quite exhaust it. It is a delicate point to know when to stop that it may be short of weariness to the reader and where imitations are discouraged. But surely these three men are masters of their art and it would be as foolish to attempt to excel them in their own department as it would be vain to deny the charm of treatment of every subject they touch.—Womankind.

A Witty Tutor.

From a French Journal comes this little anecdote of a tutor and his royal pupil:

The lesson was in Roman history, and the prince was unprepared.

"We come now to the Emperor Caligula. What do you know about him, prince?"

The question was followed by a silence when it was becoming awkward when it was broken by the diplomatic tutor.

"Your highness is right," he said, "perfectly right. The less said about this emperor the better."

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers, and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

If in visiting ATLANTA you do not find in the Manufactures Building that large portion of the EXPOSITION DEVOTED TO THE EVERETT PIANO.

PRE-EMIN

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. IV.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1895.

25.

FAIR SHOW FOR ALL.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION TRUE GOVERNMENT.

Those Who Have No Voice in Legislation, Whose Opinions Are Neither Heard Nor Heeded, Must Feel Discontent—The Majority Suffers Also.

If proportional representation is not made an issue in our state and national campaign next year, it certainly ought to be. Our present method of election is the politicians' stronghold. Adopt proportional representation and he is routed; his power is gone and the curse of party spirit is destroyed. If ours is a representative government, the people who constitute it must be represented; but they are not. If an expression of choice could be given irrespective of party, more than four-fifths of the voters would declare for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and yet silver has been denied free coinage, although both the old parties profess to be friends of the white metal. It is the determined purpose of the government to maintain a gold standard.

The great body of the people desire many reforms, but there is no way to reach them by the present method of nominating and electing candidates. We call ours a popular representative government. Every symbol of authority is professedly "from the people, by the people." But every election results in the interests of the politicians and the people's interests are ignored and disregarded. It is party control and not people's control. This is so obvious that all but the purblind can see it. Such a government is not a people's government; it is a government of the people by the politicians, for the plutocrats. Any man who favors it is a partisan slave, and any one who tolerates, or is indifferent to it, is unworthy of being an American citizen.

David Dudley Field, an able jurist on whose opinion most people rely in judicial matters, presents the subject under consideration as follows:

"Suppose a firm of twenty-five partners. In a conflict of opinion thirteen may rightfully control the twelve. But at the beginning of the year, suppose it were arranged that the parties should be divided into five sections, five of the partners in each. These sections would correspond to five districts in our political partnership. Each section is now to select one to compose a managing committee of five. This committee would correspond to our legislature.

"Now who does not see that each one of this managing committee might be chosen by three of the five partners in the section, and thus the whole five of the committee would represent only fifteen members of the firm, ten, or two in each section, having voted against them. But this is not the end. This committee of five representing only three-fifths of the firm are now to legislate for the company. In this legislative body of five, three would be a majority, and they could dictate the whole business.

"Finally, as the whole committee of five represented only fifteen members, a majority of said committee, or three, would represent but three-fifths of fifteen, or nine of the whole twenty-five members. Would anything but discontent and dissension, before the end of the year, come of such an arrangement? What would happen in a private partnership upon so faulty a system, does happen, and must inevitably happen, in a state where a like faulty system of government is maintained.

"The government of a republican country must represent the people or the people will be dissatisfied. (Not if they are strictly partisans, but accept the motto, 'To the victors belong the spoils.') Those who have no voice in legislation, whose opinions are not heard or heeded, will be restive under authority; and it is not the minority only who suffer; the majority suffer also from having no proper check, and when at last the scale turns revision is violent and dangerous.

"If the anti-slavery minority could have been heard by their representatives, from the beginning, increasing their representatives as their strength increased, not only they, but the pro-slavery majority would have been benefited, and who knows but the emancipation of the slaves might have been procured through peaceful legislation, at a cost in blood, of less than half the expenditure of the war."—Paper read before the American Social Science Association at Lowell Institute, April 5, 1870.

"One of the most serious consequences of existing methods of election is the fear of throwing away your vote. Many voters would be glad to support reform, but seeing, or thinking, the reform party has no chance to win, although it may contain several quotas, they, having a prejudice against one or other of the old parties, will cast their votes in order to defeat it; whereas, with proportional representation they could throw their whole strength in the support of their own choice.

"Could the principle of proportional representation have been recognized in the composition of the house of representatives twenty years ago, it would have introduced into congress a large number of northern democrats and southern whigs, men out of favor at home, but strong enough, both in numbers and position, to check the violence that led to the last civil war."—American Law Review for January, 1872; volume 6, page 280.

Mr. Garfield said: "In my judgment, the existing electoral system is the weak point in the theory of representative government, as now organized and administered, and that a large proportion of the people are permanently disfranchised. There are about ten thousand democrats in my district, and they have been voting there for the last

forty years without any more hope of having a representative on this floor than of having one in the commons of Great Britain."—Debate in Congress.

If the congressional lines in his state had been erased, and proportional representation adopted there, 10,000 democrats would have been represented in congress. They certainly had as much right to representation as those voters who elected Mr. Garfield.

If we view the facts as they exist, we shall see that a fundamental principle of popular government, that is, the government shall derive its powers from the consent of the governed, has been nullified, defeated and set aside, and the government virtually overthrown. In consequence, this has been brought about by a wrong use of the ballot, by which the people's will has been thwarted, and the weapon for the defense of their liberties has been turned upon them to enslave them.

Is it not time to wake up to this matter? We have been lured away by our zeal for party, by the false promises of ambitious and designing politicians, by false issues when their real purposes have been concealed.

The sacred trust which has been bequeathed to us has not been guarded. The liberty for which our fathers sacrificed so much of blood and treasure and pledged their lives and fortunes to gain, and transmitted to their children in all confidence has not been preserved. With the ballot in our hands we have every means necessary to regain the lost treasure and vindicate our honor as American citizens. There is no alternative but defeat or victory.—Industry, Oakland, Calif.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' VOICE.

Labor, the Creator of Wealth, Entitled to All It Creates.

The man who, with his hands, digs claims out of the seashore or, climbing a tree, gathers apples, or one who fashions a hoe out of hard wood, is a pure, simple laborer, and is entitled to what he gets or makes. The man who makes such a hoe one day, and working with it the next day, digs twice as many claims as he has used his hands alone, is capitalist and laborer united. He works a tool, which is capital, the result of past labor. He too is an honest laborer, and entitled to all he gets. A man who works a week and makes ten such hoes, then joins nine less skilled men with himself, and they, the ten, share fairly the product of his hoes and their toil, introduces co-operation and a just civilization; a system which seems to hold within itself every possible safeguard against misuse and to be full of the seeds of all good results.

The man who, having made such a hoe, lets it to another less skilled man to dig claims, receiving an equivalent for its use, is a capitalist. Such a system has no inherent, essential injustice in it, and, if it can be properly arranged and guarded, serves civilization. The difficulty is to guard it from degenerating into despotism and fraud. The man who, getting possession of a thousand such hoes, sits with idle hands, and no mental effort but selfish cunning, and arranges a cunning network of laws and corporations, banks and currency, interest and "corners" to get seven out of every ten claims that are dug, is a drone. We mean by an honest system to starve him out and compel him to work. The man who sits in Wall street, and by means of bank credit, buys up all last year's claims to raise the price—who, taking fifty thousand honestly earned dollars, makes a "clam digging company"—bribes newspapers to lie about it—creates ten banks and locks up gold, or arranges a corner to depress its price—then buys up every share, makes ten more banks and floods the land with paper and sells out, retiring after a week of such labor with a fortune, is a thief. Such thieves of the past we propose to leave undisturbed. Our plan is to make such thieves impossible in the future.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS.

Not Enough Gold Produced Annually to Pay Our Interest to England.

"In his estimate of a \$250,000,000 gold output five years hence the director of the mint is not visionary. This year's yield will probably reach nearly \$200,000,000, and the recent gains have not been far from \$200,000,000 a year. It will be hard after this to get up a scare about 'contraction' in the gold supply. The 'scramble' for gold among the nations will not be desperate enough to cause panics hereafter."—Globe-Democrat.

O, yes; the scramble for gold among the nations will stop—when the millennium comes. The boasted millions of gold produced last year will not be sufficient to pay the regular annual interest tribute to English bond holders and stockholders.

What does \$200,000,000 of gold amount to in this country where the people have to pay interest on \$35,000,000,000 indebtedness? Two hundred million dollars would only pay a little over half the interest for one year at one per cent.—and everybody who borrows or loans money knows that the rate will average five times one per cent on all the public and private indebtedness of the country.

The paltry \$200,000,000 of gold would not pay one-eighth part of the interest on our debts for a single year.

Two hundred million dollars looks big on paper—but when it is spread over the surface of the entire United States of America it becomes just an attenuated invisible vapor.

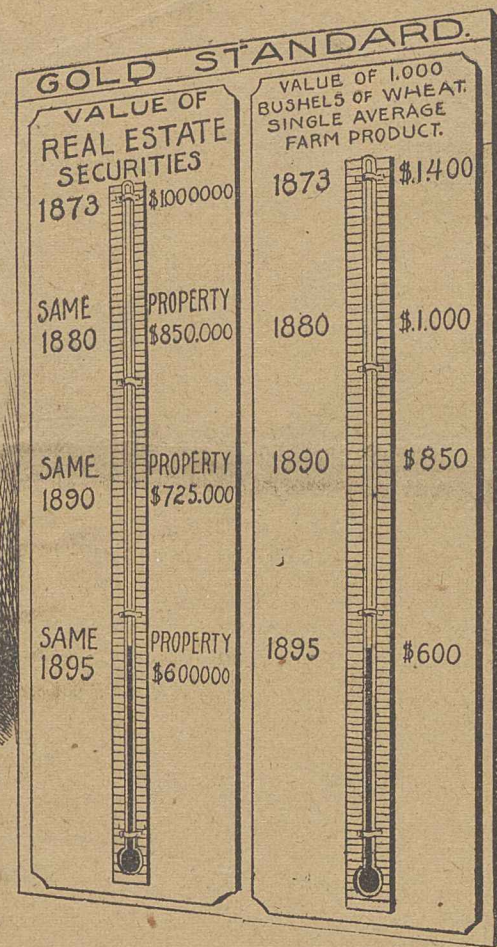
It would require all the gold money on earth and that of eleven more worlds of equal circulation per capita to pay the total debts of the American people alone.

President Cleveland's friendship for monarchy is plainly revealed by his trying to seat a cannibal queen and refusing to recognize the Cubans who are struggling to establish a republic.



Western Banker.—The decline in the price of silver, wheat and other products since 1873 has been followed by a decline in the value of the securities (farms generally) on which we have

A NEW ACQUISITION.
(From National Bimetallist.)



COMES FROM THE FARM.

MORE INTEGRITY AMONG TILLERS OF THE SOIL.

Agriculture Is the Basis of Everything—And to Legislate Against the Farmer Is to Weaken the Foundation of Government and Society.

Rev. Dr. Hawthorne, of Atlanta, preached a sermon to the National Farmers' Congress during its session in that city.

"Text, Philippians ii-5: 'Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others. Let his mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus.'"

"Agriculture is, and ever will be, the basis of all other material interests. To foster this industry is to befriend every other industry, and to cripple it is to impair every activity which contributes to the welfare of the people. The race could possibly live without manufacturers, merchants, or dentists, or physicians, or lawyers, or even without politicians, but without the farmer it would soon become extinct. The absolute essential thing for every human being is bread, and the production of that is the vocation of the farmer. To legislate against him is to weaken the very foundation of every lawful and useful industry.

"Nine-tenths of the men who have risen to enviable distinction were born and reared outside of the cities. The majority of them were born in farm houses and had some actual experience in cultivating the soil. Look into the catalogues of our American colleges and you will find nine-tenths of the medalists and first honor graduates were from the country and country villages. Without the new blood that is constantly coming in from the country in less than fifty years the cities would be intellectually impoverished.

INTELLECTUALLY IMPOVERISHED.

Without a constant infusion of men and women from country churches religion would degenerate into the deadest formalism. Let agriculture flourish, country school houses multiply and country churches continue to be true to the faith and worship of our country fathers and mothers and our NATION WILL BE SAFE, PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY.

"In selecting a subject for this occasion I could think of none that would be more helpful to us than the one presented in the text—'An unselfish and self-denying concern for the welfare of our fellow-man, the only solvent of our social problems.'"

"Society will never get rid of its discord and strifes and enter upon a career of abiding peace and prosperity until it is permeated by the spirit and controlled by the principle expressed in his passage. As communities and nations drift away from the great law of benevolence which Christ taught and illustrated in all He said and did and suffered, their depravity increases and their social conflicts and calamities multiply. Any legislation that contravenes the law of Christ contained in His great Sermon on the Mount will be prolific of nothing but social evil.

"We speak the words of truth and soberness when we say that the power which propels the wheels of our present civilization is not love, but greed, in politics and commerce there is a premium on shrewdness and deception. Insinuating honesty and true Christian generosity are sneered at as virtues too abject and ethereal to be practiced by creatures who wear earth about them, and who have to grapple with such prosaic questions as 'What shall I eat, what shall I drink, and where shall I be clothed?'"

"A civilization that is based solely upon self-interest, and that magnifies and rewards men who

SUCCEED BY THEIR SUPERIOR CUNNING, has no power with itself to secure

loaned millions. The property worth \$1,000,000 in 1873 has gradually declined with silver until it is now worth only \$600,000. The only way to restore the value of property and prices of products

justice. There is nothing that needs saving so much as a civilization that is guided by no great ethical principle, and that marches on without any regard for God and his righteousness. The country that boasts of such a civilization is on the high road to anarchy, nihilism and barbarism.

"Civilization is not a cause, but an effect. It is the product of human character. It expresses the good and evil in the hearts of the people who support it. Any government is just what the people make it. If a state or municipal government legalizes or tolerates such an iniquity as a bull fight or a gambling house, or a bar room, or an indecent theatrical exhibition, it is because the

PEOPLE ARE DEPRAVED ENOUGH to desire it.

"The fountain of any civilization is in the character of the people. If the civilization is corrupt, it is because corruption reigns in the hearts of the people. This being true, civilization can be cleansed only by cleansing the people.

"As long as the people have but little moral sensibility and a feeble appreciation of the distinctions which God makes between right and wrong, there will be CLASS LEGISLATION, DESPOTIC MONOPOLIES, political rings, bribery and ballot-box stuffing. A righteous civilization can be secured and maintained only by a people who love and practice righteousness. We are like those foolish Galatians, whom Paul describes as 'bewitched.' We have been 'bewitched' by false teachers.

"What, then, is our hope? How can society be redeemed? How can our civilization be transformed? How can the state be so reconstructed as to furnish adequate protection to its subjects and to all of their legitimate interests? Our answer to each of these questions is: 'By substituting for the law of self-interest which now dominates our social life the law of love—the law of self-sacrifice—the law which Christ illustrated when he became poor that we, through his poverty, might be rich—the law which makes each man

HIS BROTHER'S KEEPER, and requires us to bear one another's burdens.

"Is it your purpose to be useful to your fellow men? If that is not your purpose, and your supreme purpose, you have no claim upon the respect of mankind. If you intend to be a disciple of Cain and repudiate all obligation to care for your brother man, you deserve to be treated as Cain was—

BRANDED AS AN OUTLAW.

If you will not be your brother's keeper and burden-bearer, you are his enemy. You will seize every opportunity to defraud, oppress and degrade him. The spirit that controls you will make you a MONOPOLIST OR A GAMBLER, or a bank robber, or an anarchist, or a nihilist.

"But if your purpose is to be useful—not only to yourself and your family, but to the whole world—your life must be a sacrificial life. You must look out over the wide world and recognize every man in it as your neighbor, and feel your obligation to help him as far as God gives you the ability and opportunity. To serve your day and generation according to the will of God and make an enduring contribution

TO THE WELFARE OF THE RACE, you must make an obligation of your possessions and of yourself.

"When men in all vocations who claim to be Christians heartily accept this doctrine and conform their lives to it, we shall see Christianity grow as it has never grown. We shall see society quickly cleansed of its present pollutions. We shall see the state purged of all injustice and favoritism. We shall see

STRIFES BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL CEASE, and throughout all our borders a reign of righteousness, contentment and prosperity.

"To redeem society—to remove it from its present basis of selfishness

and plant it on the foundation of the golden rule of the gospel will require heroic courage, great sacrifice and martyr-like endurance on the part of men in every calling. In putting your business on the basis of the golden rule you would

SUFFER GREAT LOSSES for a time. You could scarcely compete with men of selfish and fraudulent methods. Bankruptcy might overtake you. But in making the sacrifice you would have the fellowship of Christ. You would manifest His spirit, magnify His truth and grace, and extend the conquests of His kingdom. This would compensate you a thousand times for your material losses.

"I am confident that among the men who till the soil of this country there is MORE INCORRUPTIBLE INTEGRITY

than can be found in any other element of our population. For more than two-thirds of a century agriculturalists dominated the government and social life of this nation. It is now dominated by monopolists, money lenders and speculators. We need not to be told that the change has been

PROLIFIC OF ANYTHING BUT GOOD, either to the material or moral interests of the masses of our people. It requires no prophetic gift to see that a return of the agricultural classes to power would result in a revival of that virtuous simplicity and uncompromising integrity which characterized the American people in the BETTER DAYS OF THE REPUBLIC.

"Gentlemen of the Farmers' National Congress, if you are fighting for the enhancement of truth, purity, fair dealing and Christ-like charity in the government and social life of your country, and are determined to be loyal to your convictions, even to the last extremity, you are knights of a nobler chivalry than ever.

UNFURLED A FLAG OR UNSHEATHED A SWORD

on any of the world's historic battlefields, and for each of you invisible fingers are weaving an imperishable chaplet."

Oney and the Railroads. Oney, the railroad and trust attorney, whose salary in these positions exceeds his salary as attorney general in the president's cabinet, has permitted the Central Pacific railroad to turn a large portion of its \$6,000,000 of a sinking fund to the payment of interest, in violation of the Thurman act, which authorized the formation of a sinking fund to be 25 per cent of the net earnings of the road—this sum to be covered in the United States treasury for the liquidation of the principal of the railroad's debt, the bond aided roads having pledged themselves to pay the interest upon the debt to the government outside of this fund. It will be remembered that Senator Thurman's effort in behalf of the people, as against the railroads killed him politically, but endeared him to the people. This infamous tool of trusts and corporations wanted to stave off government proceedings against the railroads which should have been brought many years ago and which might have been begun upon their recent failure to pay the interest due the government, had they not had an attorney in the president's cabinet to look after their interests. The railroads of the country are in open violation of every measure intended in any wise to bring them to settle with the government. They are enabled to do it just by retaining such consummate rascals as Attorney General Oney.

—People's Advocate.

Another Peculiar Clock.

The most peculiar clock in the world is that in a tower in the court yard of the palace of Versailles. Upon the death of a king in any portion of Europe the hand is set at the moment of his demise, and remains in that position until another king passes away. This curious custom is said to have originated in the time of Louis XIII.

The old parties are getting together. Reformers must unite.

A VOICE OF WARNING.

AN ENGLISH WRITER MAKES SOME OBSERVATIONS.

And Chief Justice Brown Says that Bribery and Corruption Are So General as to Threaten the Very Structure of Society.

Wealth Makers: "I have watched the rapid evolution of social democracy in England; I have studied autocracy in Russia and theocracy in Rome; and I must say that nowhere, not even in Russia, in the first year of the reaction occasioned by the murder of the czar, have I struck more abject submission to a more soulless despotism than that which prevails among the so-called free American citizens when they are face to face with the omnipotent power of the corporations."

These are the words of an English writer who has recently made a study of our municipal institutions. And Associate Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court, commenting on the above, says:

"Granting this to be overdrawn—for I am unwilling to believe that corporations are solely responsible for municipal misgovernment—the fact remains that bribery and corruption are so general as to threaten the very structure of society."

Justice Brown in his article in the August Forum, from which the above extracts are taken, says, by way of explanation of municipal corruption, that:

"The activities of urban life are so intense, the pursuit of wealth or pleasure so absorbing, as upon the one hand to breed an indifference to public affairs; while upon the other, the expenditures are so large, the value of the franchises at the disposal of the cities so great, and the opportunities for illicit gain so manifold, that the municipal legislatures, whose standard of honesty is rarely higher than the average of those who elect them, fall an easy prey with their charters and unscrupulous. Franchises which ought to net the treasury a large sum are bartered away for a song; privileges which ought to be freely granted in the interest of the public are withheld till those who are supposed to be most immediately benefited will consent to pay for them; gross favoritism is shown in the assessment of property for taxation; great corporations are permitted to encumber the streets and endanger the lives of citizens, while every form of vice which can be made is secretly tolerated."

Speaking of corporations in general, Justice Brown referred to the fact that "they have a practical monopoly of land transportation, of mining, manufacturing, banking, and insurance." "The ease with which charters are secured has produced great abuses." The advantage they offer of limited liability leads men to incorporate in order to avoid paying their obligations, to crush out rivals; charters are secured in one state to do business in another or others, so as to bring litigation into Federal courts. The eminent writer describes the gross frauds of railroad construction companies and the "wrecking" process, and the vast profit, or rather plunder, thus got under cover of law.

Speaking of the trusts he said: "Worse than this, however, is the combination of corporations in so-called trusts to limit production, stifle competition, and monopolize the necessities of life. The extent to which this has already been carried is alarming, the extent to which it may hereafter be carried is revolutionary. Indeed, the evils of aggregated wealth are nowhere seen in more odious form. If no student can light his lamp without paying tribute to one company, if no house-keeper can buy a pound of meat or sugar without swelling the receipts of two or three trusts, what is to prevent the entire productive industry of the country becoming ultimately absorbed by a hundred gigantic corporations? If a railway company originally organized to build 100 miles of road has by fifty years of consolidations and leases become the undisputed master of 10,000 miles of transportation, what is to prevent it in another fifty years from monopolizing half the traffic of a continent?"

When a man sitting on the supreme bench of the United States thus writes the people should be aroused to act. Delays are dangerous. But what can be done with the great corporations, monopolies and trusts? The process of consolidation and the development of the trust is a forward movement in the line of labor saving, of economic service. It cannot be checked, but monopolies should be forced to pay tribute to the government, and they should be bought up by the government as fast as by complete consolidation and single organization they destroy competition. So rapidly are monopolies absorbing the wealth and resources of the people and grasping all power that prompt and radical measures are our only salvation. The danger at present is that monopolistic control of political parties and the press will keep the people ignorant of the danger and partisanly prejudiced until violence and anarchy will follow.

The trusts, the banks and every corporation that has grown rich under the shadow of special legislation passed by the representatives of the two old parties, are fighting the People's party. This is the best evidence that the People's party is the only one that is an inveterate enemy to monopoly.

No doubt Secretary Carlisle tells the truth when he says that "the silver men will fall to control the coming national convention of either the Democratic or Republican party." Too true, the Democrats are to be congratulated on losing Brice and Gorman—but the country gains nothing.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Compiled and Condensed for the Convenience of Our Readers.

SHOT AND SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

An Assassin Meets Death at the Hands of His Intended Victim—Six Aces and a Pistol—Usual Result—Another Furnace, Long Idle, Fired Up—A Counterfeit \$5 Bill.

SOUTHERN.

On Sunday evening at Hagers, ten miles north of Gainesville, Fla., Phillip S. Warren, while engaged in a dispute with a negro named Wade, was approached from behind by Nelson Evans, a negro, with an open knife in his hand. Being warned by a friend, Warren turned just as Evans reached him. Evans, catching hold of Warren's coat, cut a gash across his left arm. As Warren moved backwards, trying to release himself, Evans, holding to the coat, dropped his knife, drew a pistol and had fired two or three shots when Warren, having succeeded in getting his revolver out, fired twice. Evans fell, one bullet in his side and one in his head, and died almost instantly. Warren was slightly wounded by one of the negro's shots.

WESTERN.

A fire which resulted in the death of two men and the injury of three others did damage to the amount of nearly \$400,000 in the wholesale district on South Meriden street, Indianapolis Tuesday morning, laying a quarter of a square in ruins and burning out seven large concerns.

The two upper-stories of the Hogan Printing company's extensive establishment, 310 and 312 Elm street, St. Louis, Mo., were gutted by fire Monday morning, involving a loss of about \$40,000, fully insured. Private Watchman Neuman is missing and eight men were considerably injured.

At Elwood, Ind., during the late blizzard, the casting hall of the glass factory was demolished over the heads of 400 workmen. Only two were injured, Jack Howard and E. Carrington, and they are not fatally. The McCoy lamp chimney factory was lifted from its foundation. Much more minor damage was done. Loss estimated at \$100,000. Seven hundred men temporarily idle.

Mrs. Helen Barnes, wife of Attorney Charles Barnes, of Oswego, N. Y., who has been separated for four years from her husband, and who during that time has been employed by Chappell, Bacon & Co., dry goods merchants of Fulton, as cashier and clerk, is charged with systematically robbing them of over \$11,000. It is said that \$7,000 cash which she had on deposit in Oswego and Syracuse, as well as several hundred dollars worth of dress goods, has been recovered by the district attorney.

During a dance at Shelby, Ind., yesterday night John and Frank Lafayette were both shot and probably fatally wounded. Frank Fuller, who shot them, was in turn clubbed unmercifully and is in a critical condition. Six men were in the melee, and the scene in the dance hall was one of carnage and slaughter. Blood covered the walls. Three of the desperadoes are in the county jail. Two have escaped. The trouble was the culmination of an old family feud.

The Illinois state board of health has been notified by wire that smallpox has appeared at Cairo and in Pulaski county, several cases having developed within the last twenty-four hours. The authorities also state that many persons are fleeing from Osceola, Ark., where the disease is raging, and are endeavoring to stop or land at Cairo, and the board asks instructions as to how to prohibit the same. They have been informed to quarantine against Arkansas. Telegrams from Cairo are alarming, and fear of a general outbreak are apprehended.

EASTERN.

The Zihlman glass factory, Baltimore, Md., burned Sunday. The fire started from a gas meter explosion. Loss \$60,000; partially insured. One hundred and fifty people are thrown out of work. Andrew Bixiot, workman asleep in the factory when the fire broke out, perished in the flames. Joe Zihlman, manager, barely escaped with his life.

Holiday Books.

Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York, in a new catalogue of books for the holidays, offer to the public a rich array of works by popular authors. He that desires to select from it a book to be presented to his friend cannot fail to find in the great variety in style and subject of the treasures set before him something well suited to his purpose.

Among the books of a religious cast may be noted The Story of the Other Wise Man, by Henry Vandye, illustrated by E. Louis Mora; Modern Missions in the East, by Edward A. Lawrence, D. D., in which is given an account of a missionary journey around the world; A Study of Death, by Alden, author of God in His World. All these works are highly commended by eminent reviewers of the day.

And there are others named, upon subjects of never-failing interest, books not written merely to engage the reader for an idle hour, but to be read again and kept for reference. There are biographies, romances, and books to obtain a more complete and valuable present for a friend or relative, whether old or young, he will do well to write Harper & Brothers and ask for their catalogue of Holiday Books.

Do You See Spots
before you in the air? That's your liver's fault. Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Headache and Biliousness are all your liver's fault.

Symptoms of a Disordered Liver:
Pain in back, side and shoulders, a bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, general drowsiness, digestion bad, fullness in the stomach, loss of appetite, sour and sick stomach, habitual constiveness, dots before the eyes, a sallow, eyes yellow, nervousness, pimples on the face, dry rough, confused mind.

At the first appearance of these symptoms call on your merchant for a bottle of

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Liver-Rheumatic and Neuralgic CURE

It goes straight to work on the liver. It cleanses this organ—makes it active again—purifies your blood and you're cured.

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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocates Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager

COLUMBIANA, DEC. 12, 1895.

Rothchilds is fixing for more bonds.

Cleveland's message is in keeping with his previous record.

Cleveland wants the greenbacks retire, so does John Sherman.

The only democrats that are making any noise now are the ones that want office.

Senator Sherman does not tell in his new book how he became a millionaire.

The populist party is the only one that advocates an increased circulating medium.

The free silver democrats now ought to see that it can't be had inside the party.

It is now evident that Mr. Bland took the wrong road at the "parting of the ways."

The gold bugs are working like beavers. Let the patriots meet them on every issue.

Poor old democratic party! It is in a state of hopelessness when it can't carry Kentucky.

Which advocates the true principles of democracy, Alexander H. Stephens, or Grover Cleveland?

The republican party is indebted to the democratic party for the sweeping victories it has gained.

Grover may think "life is a sweet song," but at this juncture there are many democrats that will not agree with him.

Sherman's "recollections" are twenty years longer than those of Blaine, but not long enough to tell the truth about himself.

When the workingman gets tired of being skinned he will begin to think, and when he begins to think he will likely vote right.

Cleveland's message like all his other state papers shows a careful consideration of the bankers and money sharks of England.

Every time Carlisle makes a speech he immortalizes John Sherman and adds new luster to the record of the republican party.

If the people want relief they will have to vote for it, by putting men in congress who will enact such laws as the people demand.

When you find a man who is perfectly satisfied with present conditions don't waste argument on him. He is either a money-lender or a chum.

The Greenbacks are the money that has ever been in circulation for the people, they are a medium of exchange, and are not interest bearing.

The financial policy of the two old parties has cost the people of the United States more money in the last 30 years than the civil war between the states.

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.

How faithful the remark that in union there is strength. The union of the colonies achieved the independence of America. It took time to cement that union. Every colony had separate platform, every plank of which seemed essential to its existence. It was finally discovered that there was one issue upon which all could agree. All were opposed to tyranny and oppression of the mother country, and upon that issue they united. They could not unite on any religious belief, because of the radical differences which existed on that subject. They could not unite upon any local issue, because the interests of the various sections seemed antagonistic and irreconcilable. But Great Britain forced them to unite upon the paramount issue of American independence and it became obvious to all that without independence no other plank in the platform of any one of the colonies could be made available for good. The conditions of today are similar to those preceding the Revolution. This is a vast country, and local interests have made local issues everywhere. People are divided by creeds, prejudices and by collective and individual wrongs inflicted by the hydra-headed monster, monopoly of the right and privileges essential to individual happiness, and property. But the Paramount issue of today, as of old, is the tyranny of the mother country. That tyranny does not come directly from the Crown, but from the creditor combine of Great Britain, which holds in its relentless grasp the destinies of man and by controlling the circulating medium of the world, sucks the life-blood of civilization itself. That colossal power is today omnipotent in the United States. It has owned every President since John Sherman put Hayes in the White House, and used him to carry out the scheme of destroying one-half of the world's metallic money, which the Senator from Ohio has been so potent a factor in accomplishing. This gigantic money power not only owns the chief executives of the United States and controls the vast patronage of the government, but it owns the banks, the press and above all the venal politicians who talk for silver but vote for gold. The concentration of such power against the liberties of the people has brought misery to every household in the land, and made a common issue which all must resist or all must perish together. In 1776 the oppression came from monarchy of Great Britain. In 1895 it comes from a hydra-headed monster with headquarters in the British Empire which is producing distress throughout the land, the like of which has not cursed the earth for more than three centuries. As in 1776, so in 1895, the wrongs inflicted by a common enemy will rally together all who are the victims of those wrongs. Minor issues will be forgotten. In union there will be strength. On the 22d of January next a movement will be inaugurated in this city which will bring together the vast army of the oppressed—the millions who suffer from the common enemy—to make the grand struggle to restore the money of the constitution, to proclaim again independence to all foreign powers, and particularly the alien enemy of mankind, the gold combination operating from London, without citizenship anywhere, with an insatiable lust for power and plunder, the most deadly enemy that civilization has ever met and conquered on the Ides of November, 1896, by the descendants of the revolution who fought on the skirmish line compared to the deadly conflict which now between humanity and the monarch of avarice now gnawing at the vitals of the human race.

"Democracy has always been a friend to silver."—Democratic. And Judas Iscariot had always been a friend to Christ.—Arkansas Populist.

A man who steals a vote or stuffs a ballot box next year ought to have the word thief branded on his forehead so that the outside world may know who are the enemies to civil liberty in Alabama.

The State Herald is about as unreliable as the old Age Herald; the State Herald has all of its vices and none of its virtues. It has persistently in season and out of season misrepresented the People's party and its principles.

OUR PLATFORM.

It appears to be the consensus of opinion of all goldites on both sides of the Atlantic that improved methods of production are the sole cause of low prices. If that be so, how does it happen that it is so much more difficult for the people to supply themselves with necessities and comforts of life than it was twenty years ago?

In other words, if improved methods of production have made things cheap, and at the same time more difficult to obtain, what benefits have such improvements been to the human race? If the people could supply themselves with all desirable things with less effort when prices were high the ingenuity of the inventors has failed to bless mankind. But it is a fact, that improved machinery, by making things cheap, have put them out of the reach of the industrious and enterprising citizens of the United States? It cannot be cheapness that makes the people ragged and hungry because the cheaper the things they want are, the more they could buy if they had the money with which to buy. Does anybody doubt that the people of this country would be abundantly fed and clothed and have comfortable houses to live in at present prices if money was as plenty as it was thirty years ago? In any view of the question the same result is presented. The distress of the country is the result of the money famine was produced add that it was the demonetization of silver and other governmental action which has robbed the people of a sufficient supply of money to maintain prosperity by making enterprise and industry possible.

Whatever else may be done there can be no relief while the bondholders and gold gamblers of London control the legislation and administration of the United States, and thereby continue to contract the volume of the circulating medium and make property and services continually cheaper, and gold and obligations payable in gold continually dearer. Our object is, a sufficient supply of full legal tender money to maintain the stability of prices. If that object could only be obtained on the entire Congressional record as a platform, we would be for that platform.

If that object could only be obtained with the Greek and Latin classics as a platform including all the mythology and fiction of the ancients, we would be for that platform.

If that object could be obtained by a combination of all the crooked, deceptive and dishonest words and phrases of all the platforms which the republican and democratic parties have deceived the people for the last twenty years, we would be for that platform.

If that object can be obtained by an honest declaration in favor of the coinage laws of Jefferson, Hamilton, Jackson, and Benton, and the resumption by the United States of the sovereign power to issue legal tender money without the intervention of banks, we are for that platform. Our object is to save the country from the horrors of gold monopoly and any method and any platform that will accomplish that end is the method and platform of the Silver Knight.

Don't throw away any more votes on the democratic party. There is no longer any chance of its electing anything except a few road overseers.

The mints of the United States will be opened to the free coinage of silver as soon as the federal congress is composed of men actuated by patriotic motives.

Republican speakers in Kansas travel in pairs—one talking for free silver and the other following with a single gold standard argument. Thus they catch them all.

The Mormons find that gold standard times are not very auspicious for making converts to their church. It is as much as a man can do to support one wife nowadays.

There has not been a bank president, cashier, director or clerk that is guilty of robbing the banks of the people's party money but that would vote against the people's party.

Congress can put Cleveland in a box, by passing a bill authorizing the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, but they won't do it, the republican party and Grover Cleveland are agreed on the money question.

WHY??

Did you ever consider how the Money Kings of the world amassed their fortune? Do you know that they claim their mental ability is superior to yours? They say the masses are afraid to risk a few dollars and, therefore, always remain poor, and struggle for a little to make out an existence.

Do You Believe It?

But probably you never had opportunity to invest a small amount, and feel reasonably sure that you had commenced the foundation of a fortune.

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Our superior knowledge, unlimited capital and strict attention to business have never failed to bring us success.

You can become one of our patrons by sending any amount from \$2 to \$10,000.

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—PUBLISHED BY—

The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - General Manager

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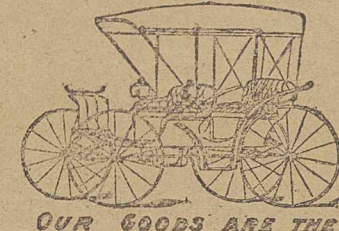
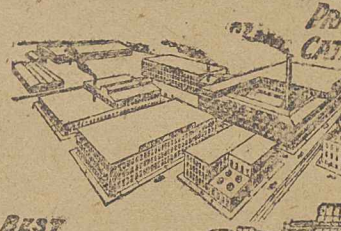
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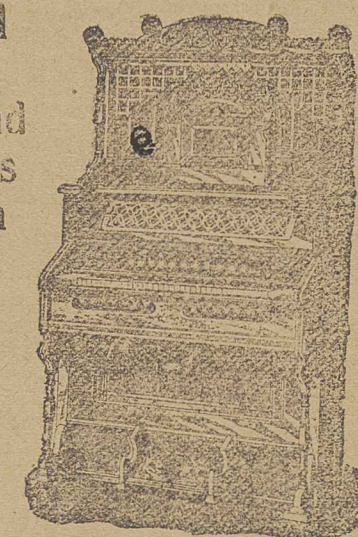



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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbus, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, DEC. 12, 1895.

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Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. Geo. E. Brewer, judge.

Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McGaddan, chancellor.

Courtesy Court—Regular terms begin the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, judge.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Frank Nelson of Anniston was in town this week.

T. J. Martin of Harpersville was in town Monday.

Hon. G. B. Deans of Calera was in the city Tuesday.

Hon. Frank Pettus of Selma was in the city this week.

Mr. Irwin Bailey of Calera was in the city last Tuesday.

Mrs. E. T. Hunter is on a visit to Montgomery this week.

C. W. Wilkes, of Biloxi, Miss., was in the city Thursday.

H. C. Royall of Montevallo was in the city last Monday.

Jim Seale of Childersburg was a visitor in the city this week.

Miss Susie May of Maplesville is visiting Miss Della Parker.

Mr. J. H. White left Tuesday for Atlanta to spend a few days.

J. D. Hardy of Calera was in attendance on circuit last Monday.

Miss Ruby Looney of Shelby visited relatives here last Saturday.

Miss Molly Glenn of Shelby visited friends in the city Saturday.

J. P. Pearson of Bridgeton spent several days in the city this week.

J. R. Mitchell of beat 7 was in the city last Monday and Tuesday.

Maj. John W. Pitts of Creswell was in town a short while Monday.

Mr. I. D. Mason is in Atlanta this week attending the exposition.

Ross Edwards of Childersburg is visiting relatives in the city this week.

Miss Luna Jackson of Yellow Leaf is visiting relatives here this week.

C. C. Vandigrift of Montevallo spent a short while in the city last Monday.

Maj. John B. Randall of Calera, spent a few hours in the city last Monday.

Miss Nellie Parker has been quite sick for the past few days, but is now improving.

Circuit court convened last Monday. Judge Brewer presiding. A number of important cases were disposed of up to this writing.

When the hair begins to fall out or turn gray, the scalp needs doctoring, and we know of no better specific than Hall's Vegetable Siccian Hair Renewer.

The commissioners court met last Monday to consider the matter of making an appropriation to hold the industrial school at Montevallo, and after considering the matter decided to make an appropriation of \$5000 dollars, \$25.00 to be paid 1st January 1896 and balance 1st of January 1897.

Mrs. Augusta Wilson, of Montevallo spent a few days in the city this week.

Miss Maud Edwards who has been attending school here, returned home Thursday.

Charlie Wilkes, who has been attending school here for the past three months returned to his home in Biloxi, Mississippi, today.

It is often a mystery how a cold has been "caught." The fact is, however, that when the blood is poor and the system depressed, one becomes peculiarly liable to disease. When the appetite or the strength fails, Ayer's Sarsaparilla should be taken without delay.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Only Line entering Grounds of the Cotton States and International Exposition.

Lowest Rates and Quickest Schedule ever offered to Atlanta.

Leave—Columbiana, 3:43 p. m.
Arrive—Anniston, 5:50 p. m.
Leave—Anniston, 6:10 p. m.
Arrive—Atlanta, 10:00 p. m.
Leave Atlanta.

Leave—Atlanta, 6:00 a. m.
Arrive—Anniston, 9:47 a. m.
Leave—Anniston, 9:47 a. m.
Arrive—Columbiana, 11:57 a. m.

Round trip tickets, Greatly Reduced Rates.

\$3.70—good for return passage—seven days from date of sale.

\$5.30—good for return passage, fifteen days from date of sale.

\$7.35—good for return passage until Jan. 7th, 1896.

Unexcelled Schedule and Equipment

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Apply to agents for tickets, rates, schedule etc.

R. W. Smith, Trav. Pass. Agt., Selma, Ala.

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W. H. Green, Gen. Supt., Washington D. C.
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Ayer's Pills, being composed of the essential virtues of the best vegetable aperients, without any of the woody or fibrous material whatever, is the reason why, they are so much more effective and valuable than any other cathartics. The best family physics.

Notice.

Estate of Ma. Probate court, ry A. Cooper, de ceased.

Letters testamentary of the last will and testament of said deceased having been granted to the undersigned on the 9th day of November 1895, by the Hon. D. R. McMillan, Judge of the Probate court of Shelby county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby required to present the same within the time allowed by law or the same will be barred.

W. W. West, Executor.

Administrators Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Honorable D. R. McMillan Judge of Probate for Shelby County, we will sell at public auction, in front of the court house, of Shelby County, Alabama, to the highest bidder for cash on Monday, the 9th day of December 1895, within the legal hours of sale all the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of Daniel McLeod Deceased:

South 1/2 of the South East 1/4 and a part of the South West 1/4 of Sec. 15, T. 21 R. 1 East, and one acre in the South West corner of the South West 1/4 of the South West 1/4 of Sec. 14 T. 21 R. 1 East, all in Shelby County Alabama.

Ann Jones and T. M. Jones, Administrators of the Estate of Daniel McLeod, Deceased.

Notice.

State of Ala., Probate court Shelby county, November 29th, 1895.

Estate of Mary A. Cooper deceased. This day came W. W. West Executor of said estate, and filed his application in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of paying debts, upon the ground that the personal property of said estate is insufficient for such purpose, and for the purpose of distribution. It is ordered that the 13th day of January 1896, be appointed a day for hearing such application, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same, if they think proper.

D. R. McMillan, Judge of Probate

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John W. Moore, Sole Agents for Shelby Co.

NOTICE.

Special Term of Circuit Court Beginning December 9, 1895.

State of Alabama, Shelby County.

Whereas, I George E. Brewer, Judge of the circuit court of said state and county, am of the opinion that a special term of the circuit court in Shelby county is necessary, and that the public good requires such special term of said court for the trial and disposal of civil causes now pending in said court. Now, therefore, I George E. Brewer as Judge of the 7th judicial circuit of Alabama, and of the circuit court of Shelby county in said state, do hereby order that a Special term of the circuit court of said county shall be held at the court house in Columbiana, in said county, beginning on Monday the 9th day of December, 1895 and continuing two weeks unless the business before said court at said terms is sooner disposed of. The order of business at said special term shall be the following named civil causes, now pending in said court to be taken up and tried on the order named, to wit:

- No. 6394, W. K. Kornish & W. M. Bouldin vs The Shelby Manufacturing & Improvement Co.
No. 6395, W. K. Kornish, W. M. Bouldin and J. T. Tarwater vs The Shelby Manufacturing and Improvement Co.
No. 6396, W. E. Brinkerhoff & Co. vs The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
No. 6397, J. P. Spencer vs Richard Tunney.
No. 6398, Ransom Lucas vs Minnie J. Hardy as administratrix and Minnie Hardy and Jno. Black.
No. 6400, W. B. Hubbard vs Longshore & Strickland.
No. 6414, Longshore & Strickland vs W. B. Nelson, W. B. Hubbard and John Hall.
No. 6437, J. L. Tinsley vs Joe Glass & L. F. Caldwell.
No. 6500, J. H. Cooney & E. P. Gates, vs The Shelby Manufacturing & Improvement Co.
No. 6507, M. C. Gilbert vs Collins Brasher & Mrs. Amanda McDaniel.
No. 6520, J. A. Montgomery vs Allen & Duke.
No. 6522, W. G. Parker vs Chas. E. Elliott, T. C. Elliott & C. M. Elliott.
No. 6524, Jas. M. Gunn vs James D. Hardy & Louisa Hardy.
No. 6542, Lula J. Dyke vs Robert Cooper.
No. 6569, Tyre W. Whatley as Adm. de bonis non vs Zenida Coal Co.
No. 6572, Talladega Mercantile Co. vs Claude N. Pitts.
No. 6573, L. F. Elliott vs W. A. Parker.
No. 6579, Elliott & Bliss vs Johnson Bros., A. P. Longshore et als as Building committee.
No. 4530, W. E. Brinkerhoff & Co. vs The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
No. 6582, Simpson Mercantile & Lumber Co. vs Johnson Bros., A. P. Longshore et als Trustees, W. B. Brown et als committee.
No. 6642, Malsby & Avery vs Pitts & Norris et als.
No. 6309, Socrates J. May vs Tilmann Reams et als.
No. 6616, T. J. Reams vs Socrates J. May.
No. 6623, M. Siegel vs Jno. W. Pitts et al.

At said special term such other business as may be before the court will be transacted.

It is further ordered that no criminal cases shall be tried at said term and that no Grand Jury shall be summoned for the same.

It is further ordered that thirty days' notice of such special term and of the order in which the business of the court will be transacted thereat shall be given by advertisement in some newspaper published in said county, and that all witnesses in the cases to be tried at said term be subpoenaed thereto, and that all process relating to the business of said term be made returnable to it.

It is further ordered that the clerk of said court forthwith notify the jury commissioners of said county, that the special term of said court has been ordered, that the said jury commissioners may draw a petit jury of thirty persons for each of said weeks of said term; and that the clerk of said court and the sheriff of said county do and perform all other things required by law for the proper organization of said court at said term. Done at Columbiana in the County of Shelby this October 4th, 1895.

GEORGE E. BREWER, Judge of 7th Circuit of Ala.

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GO TO S. STARK, Shelby, Ala.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Montgomery Ala. November 30, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the circuit of the Circuit Court, at Columbiana, Ala., on January 6th 1896. Viz: Rufus E. Hale, homestead entry, No. 24, 307, for the S 1/2 of Ne 1/4 Sec. 6 Tp 21 S W 2 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Wesley Galey, of Longview, Ala. Josh H. Henderson of Longview, Ala. Charles E. Korman of Ganadoque, Ala. Amos E. Nelson of Ganadoque, Ala. H. Purcell, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Montgomery Ala. November, 20 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before The Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Columbiana, Ala., on January 9th, 1896, viz: John Berryhill, homestead entry, No. 23, 012, for the N 1/2 of Ne 1/4 Sec. 4 Tp 18 S. of R. 1 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Thomas Green, Hilton Davis, Van Davis, Jobe Morgan, All of Vandiver Ala. H. Purcell, Register.


Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage made by William Martin and wife on the hereinafter described lands in Shelby county, and recorded in Book 30 page 583 et seq., Probate office of said county, Ala., which mortgage is payable to Edinburg American Land Mort. Co., Limited and by virtue of a second mortgage on the same land to the Loan Company of Alabama, and recorded in Book 30 page 581, et seq in said Probate office of Shelby county, we will sell in front of the court house door in said county of Shelby at public outcry, for cash, during the legal hours of sale, on Monday the 2nd day of December 1895, the following described lands conveyed by said mortgages, to-wit:

East 1/2 of north west 1/4 of section 2, T. 20, R. 3 west, and containing 79 and 83 one hundredths acres more or less, on which mortgages resided on 26 day of May, 1892. Edinburg American Land Mort. Co. Loan Co. of Ala. Mortgagees.

Longshore, Beavers & W. R. Nelson Attorneys

DO YOU RIDE A VICTOR?



The grandest outdoor sport is cycling; the best bicycle is a Victor, made in the largest and finest bicycle plant in the world.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.
Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.
BOSTON, BOSTON, NEW YORK, DENVER, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO, PACIFIC COAST, ST. LOUIS, ST. PAUL, MINN.

ELKHART CARBAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.
No. 1. Farm Harness. \$24.50
No. 2. Farm Harness. \$24.50
No. 3. Farm Harness. \$24.50
No. 4. Wagon. \$24.50
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PROTECT USERS OF "ROYAL."
Baking Powder Company Wins Its Case
in United States Court.
The decision of Judge Shreve in a recent case that came up before him sustains the claims of the Royal Baking Powder Company to the exclusive use of the name "Royal" as a trademark for its baking powder. The special importance of this decision consists in the protection which it assures to the millions of consumers of Royal Baking Powder. The existence of this article has caused it to be highly esteemed and largely used almost the world over. Its high standard of quality having been always maintained, consumers have come to rely implicitly upon the "Royal" brand as most wholesome and efficient. If other manufacturers could sell under the name of a well known, reputable brand, it would be a great advantage to the public by the deception. The determination of the Royal Baking Powder Company to protect the users of the Royal baking powder against imitations by a rigid prosecution of them makes such imitations of its brand extremely rare.

The progress of photography under the sea, by means of the newly devised magnesium light—a marvel of ingenuity—may justly be described as something wonderful, though the timing of the exposures is said to still present one of the most serious difficulties yet to be overcome.

A Child Enjoys
The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be constipated or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Land and the improvements upon it constitute the first and most important item of our national wealth.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflammation of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Sent for circulars, free.
R. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Truthful and Wonderful Record.
Most everybody knows Mr. W. H. Clark, of Atlanta. He is a truthful, painstaking gentleman. Listen what he says: "I have suffered with indigestion ever since the war. A few years ago I began taking Fayer's Dyspepsia Remedy and it cured me. My wife takes it also, and in fact all the family take it when they eat anything that disagrees with them, and say it is the best medicine on earth. Is not that good evidence? It costs 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists."

PITS STOPPED FREE BY DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after today's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle, free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Everyone Knows How it is
to suffer with corns, and they are not conducive to walking; remove them with Henderson's Pile's Cure for Corns and Bunions. Sold by Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HANBY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, '94.


Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children (soothing sore throats, cures, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc.) 25c. a bottle.

Many Influences Combine to Reduce Health to the danger limit. The reviving properties of Parker's Ginger Tonic overcome these ills.

Always
Taking cold is a common complaint. It is due to impure and deficient blood, and it often leads to serious troubles. The remedy is found in pure, rich blood, and the one true blood purifier is
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.
DO NOT SCRATCH
TO AVOID THIS USE TETTERINE
The only painless and harmless cure for the worst form of Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, ugly rough patches on the face, scalp, arms, legs, etc. Ground itch, chafes, chaps, pimples, etc. Cures from 50¢ to \$1.00. In short all it cures. Send 50¢ in stamps or cash to T. J. Shurtline, Savannah, Ga., for one box, if you do not want to keep it.
MODEL 1891.
MARLIN REPEATER
In 32 Calibre uses 22 short, 32 long and center-fire cartridges. In 32 the 32 short and long rim and center-fire cartridges. All other calibres sent on order. Catalogue free.
The Marlin Fire Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.

ASTHMA
POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC
Gives relief in five minutes. Send for FREE TRIAL. One box sent postpaid on receipt of 10¢. 25 boxes for \$2.50. Address: THOS. POPHAM, PHILA., PA.
SPECIALTIES
If you wear them, or need them, or have trouble with your eyes, apply for my Treatise on the Eye, Test Sheets and Catalogue, sent free.
F. B. GREENE, Optician, Boothbay Harbor, Me.
PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Throat Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Drs. Maybe and Mustbe.
You choose the old doctor before the young one. Why? Because you don't want to entrust your life in inexperienced hands. True, the young doctor may be experienced. But the old doctor must be. You take no chances with Dr. Maybe, when Dr. Mustbe is in reach. Same with medicines as with medicine makers—the long-tried remedy has your confidence. You prefer experience to experiment—when you are concerned. The new remedy may be good—but let somebody else prove it. The old remedy must be good—judged on its record of cures. Just one more reason for choosing AYER'S Sarsaparilla in preference to any other. It has been the standard household sarsaparilla for half a century. Its record inspires confidence—50 years of cures. If others may be good, Ayer's Sarsaparilla must be. You take no chances when you take AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

TRUMPET CALLS.
Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

Too much help is no help.
The first lie had the devil for its father.
Christ prayed much when he was popular.
Love will always do its best to bless and help.
Christ never showed anxiety about results.
A little man is always the loser by being lifted up.
If the Bible is read much, it will always be found new.
When we are grateful for our blessings, our trials look small.
The devil is the only gainer when a hypocrite joins the church.
A man must be great in soul to stand the test of being lifted up.
To the soldier of the cross, every step toward heaven is a test of courage.
The man who minds his own business will not soon run out of work.
When you give alms, is it to be seen of men, or to help take the world for Christ?
To those who can hear his voice and understand it, God is always declaring his love.
When there is dust on the Bible, there is war in the heart against the sermon on the mount.
Saul of Tarsus was not large in stature, but he was a giant for God wherever he went.
Sudden popularity is one of the severest tests of character that can come to a public man.
When a fool opens his mouth, every one with good eyes can see clear through his head.
God could probably make a man who could please everybody, but he has never yet done it.
Christ was no more in earnest when he addressed a multitude than when he blessed a child.
A homely woman has never been convinced that there is such a thing as a perfect looking glass.
The soldier of the cross needs to make short marches, and keep in touch with his commander-in-chief.
There is no harder place than that occupied by the man who is trying to be religious in his own way.
There is a time for all things, but the middle of a revival is not the time to make long prayers in church.
It is just as impossible to take a cubit from the stature of the real true man, as it is to add it to the one who is not.
Nothing is more true than that seeking first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, secures everything else.
According to some standards, the most pious man is the one who can make the most noise and bleed the least.
You know how much religion a man has when you know how much he is being persecuted for righteousness' sake.
How They Made Up.
He was a very nice-looking young man, but he appeared nervous, and all the clerks in the office looked at him curiously when he rushed in and asked permission to use the telephone. "I want to talk to my wife," he explained, "and there is a telephone in the drug store next door to us, where she can talk to me." He was told to help himself. He went into the little glass apartment and closed the door, but he was not used to a telephone, being under the impression that it was necessary to shout into it at the top of his lungs, and so the clerks heard the entire conversation. "Hello! Is that Smith's drug store? Well, this is Mr. Jones. What? Mr. Jones! J-o-n-e-s! Yes! That's right, next door! Will you call my wife to the telephone, please? Yes, I'll hold my ear here." A long pause, and then in a voice softly modulated: "Is that you, dear? I want to tell you how sorry—What? I say, I want to tell you how—What? I can't hear? No! Noll don't bring the man to the phone. I'll try again. I want to—tell you—how—sorry—I am—for—being—cross—to—you—this—morning. Yes! Do you forgive me? What? Oh! You say 'long ago'! Oh! you dear girl! What's that funny noise? What? Spell it! Yes! K-i-s. Oh! yes, I understand. Here's one for you, sweetheart." Here the young man made a noise like the pop of a champagne cork. Then he called off and walked away from the phone blushing happily.—Philadelphia Record.

A New Shoe.
A new shoe for soldiers is being tested in Germany. It consists of a kind of paste of linseed oil, varnish and iron filings with which the soles of new shoes are painted. It is said to keep leather flexible and gives the shoe greater resistance than the best nails. Already, in many regiments, the usual iron nails have been exchanged for nails of aluminum.

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FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
THIRD DAY.
HOUSE.—No session.
SENATE.—Immediately after the reading of the journal of yesterday Mr. Mitchell, republican, of Oregon, presented the claim of Henry A. Dupont to be admitted as a senator from the state of Delaware under an election by the legislature May 9, 1895, to claim with evidence in support of the claim, and the matter was referred to the committee on privileges and elections, after reading a certificate signed by the speaker of the Delaware house of representatives, attested by the clerk of the house.
On motion of Mr. Gray the privileges of the floor was extended to Mr. Dupont, pending the investigation and decision of his claim to a seat in the senate.
Mr. Chandler presented petitions from various counties in Alabama alleging the commission of election frauds and asking that congress shall secure to that state a republican form of government. They were referred to the committee on privileges and elections.
Mr. Sherman presented a petition from citizens of Ohio for recognition of the independence of Cuba. Referred to committee on foreign relations.
Like petitions were presented from Florida by Mr. Call.
Mr. Squires, republican, of Washington, introduced a bill to provide for fortifications and other coast defenses. The bill appropriates \$87,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war in carrying out the recommendations of the board of fortifications in fortifying the ports of New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland, Me.; Key West, Charleston, Mobile, New London, Savannah, Galveston, Portland, Ore.; Pensacola, Wilmington, N. C.; San Diego, New Bedford, Portsmouth, N. H.; New Haven and the ports on Puget sound and the great lakes. One million and a half is to be available next July, \$3,500,000 on July 1, 1897, and \$3,000,000 each year for ten years thereafter.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Voorhees defining contempt of United States courts and fixing the maximum punishment therefor at a fine not exceeding \$500 and imprisonment for not more than three months. It also gives, under certain conditions, the right of trial by jury and an appeal to the supreme court.
Mr. Hoar offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on foreign relations:
Resolved, That the senate will support the president in the most vigorous action he may deem fit to take in the protection and security of the American citizens in Turkey and to obtain redress for injuries committed upon such citizens there.
Resolved, That the president be desired to make known to the government of Turkey the strong feeling of regret and indignation with which the people of America have heard of the injuries inflicted upon persons of Christian faith in Turkey, and that the American people cannot be expected to view with indifference any repetition or continuance of such wrongs.

Mr. Hoar also offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the president to communicate to the senate all information received by him or the state department in reference to injuries inflicted upon the persons or property of American citizens in Turkey, and in reference to the condition of affairs there as to oppression or cruelties practiced on the Armenian subjects of the Turkish government; also to inform the senate whether all the American consuls in the Turkish empire are at their posts of duty, and if not to state any circumstances that have interfered with the performance of their duties.
The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Allen, populist, of Nebraska, for the recognition of the Cuban revolutionists was taken up and Mr. Allen addressed the senate in support of it.
No action was taken on the resolution, which thereupon went to the calendar, and as Mr. Call, who was to speak on the same subject, preferred to postpone his speech till to-morrow, the senate then proceeded to executive session, and at 1:30 p. m. adjourned until to-morrow.

FOURTH DAY.
HOUSE.—No session.
SENATE.—During the morning hour in the senate many bills were introduced and referred to committees, among them a bill by Mr. Mills to provide for coinage of silver in the Treasury, and one by Mr. Chandler to provide, in connection with other nations, for the minted coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 15.
Mr. Dubois, republican, of Idaho, offered his resolution to amend the rules so as to divide the appropriation bills among the committees having charge of the general subject, and it was laid on the table, to be called up hereafter.

A protest from the legislature of Montana against the issue of government bonds was presented by Mr. Mantel, republican, of Montana.
Mr. Call, of Florida, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of State for all the correspondence in the trial, conviction and sentence of General Sanguin, an American citizen, for alleged complicity in the war against Spain by Cuba, and directing the secretary to obtain a copy of the record of the trial.
Mr. Gallinger, republican, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution declaring it to be "the sense of the senate, that it is unwise and inexpedient to retire the greenbacks," and it was referred to the committee on finance.

The resolution offered last Tuesday by Mr. Call for the recognition of a state of public war between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, protesting against the barbarous manner in which that war is being conducted, and authorizing the president "to take such steps as may be expedient in his judgment to secure an observance of the laws of war," was taken up, and Mr. Call addressed the senate. At the close of his speech the

resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.
The senate then went in executive session, and confirmed the nomination of Mat W. Ransom, of North Carolina, to be minister to Mexico.
The president sent to the senate a batch of nominations made during recess. Among them were those of Mat W. Ransom, North Carolina, minister to Mexico; John L. Peak, Missouri, minister to Switzerland; Allen Thomas, Florida, minister to Venezuela; John R. Harlow, Missouri, and Wm. G. Rice, New York, civil service commissioners.
At 1:35 the senate adjourned until Monday.

FIFTH DAY.
HOUSE.—The order adopted on Tuesday for printing 500 copies of the president's message was reconsidered, in view of an existing law providing for printing 10,000 copies for the house.
The speaker announced the appointment of the committee on mileage.
Various executive documents and representations from offices were laid before the house by Speaker Reed and appropriately referred.
Mr. Baker, republican, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution, asking consideration therefor, calling upon the secretary of agriculture to report to the house his action in regard to the expenditure of the appropriation made in the agricultural act for the purchase and distribution of seeds and the printing and publication of farmers' bulletins.
The resolution was referred to the committee on agriculture when appointed.
Mr. Walker, republican, of Massachusetts, asked permission to have read, to be printed in the Record, a resolution relating to the persecution of Armenians in Turkey. Objected to.
Among the bills and resolutions introduced and referred were the following:
By Mr. Wheeler, democrat, of Alabama—Providing for the purchase of gold and silver bullion and its free coinage; giving to the state of Alabama the proceeds of the sale of certain public lands to increase the school fund of the state; to establish a port of delivery at Florence, Ala.; creating a tariff statistical bureau in the treasury department; to dispense with the pro of loyalty in pension cases; appropriating \$25,000 for a marine hospital at Florence, Ala.; appropriating \$40,000 for a public building at Decatur, Ala.; admitting Oklahoma to statehood; providing for a civil government for Alaska.

By Mr. Little, democrat, of Arkansas, and Mr. Hartman, republican, of Montana—Bills for the free coinage of gold and silver.
By Mr. Miller, republican, of Kansas—A resolution calling for the correspondence relating to the Waller case.
Mr. Russell, republican, of Connecticut, presented a resolution of the Connecticut legislature calling on its delegation in congress to invest and urge legislation which will guarantee all localities the rights of liberty and trial by due process of law, and which will check mob violence.
At 12:30 the house adjourned until Monday.

THE TREND OF TRADE.
Shrinkage Continues, But Increase in Failures Is Small.
WAITING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Stocks Are Full and Business Sluggish, Advances After January 1st Being Expected—Iron and Its Products Lower—England Gets a Big Order.
With all the shrinkage in present business and prices it is encouraging to find but a small increase in failures. Liabilities for the four weeks of November were \$12,099,293, against \$10,581,873 last year; manufacturing liabilities were \$3,660,681, against \$3,242,849 last year, but trading liabilities were only \$6,728,912, against \$7,297,367 last year. Failures in the United States for the week have been 324, against 385 last year, and 52 in Canada, against 40 last year.
Business is still sluggish, as if gorged by excessive indulgences of the appetite for buying when prices were advanced. In nearly every branch stocks not yet distributed to consumers stand in the way of new orders, and competition of a producing force largely exceeding the present demand puts down prices, that decline-retarding purchases yet more. After the holidays men look for a larger demand. Financial influences have not hindered, and rarely has the opening of a session of congress induced business so little.

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STATE TOPICS.
Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.
Accident or Murder.
At 5 o'clock a. m. Sunday, in the railroad cars near Tallahassee, Mr. Pigley, a foreman at the bridge, was shot and instantly killed. There was a scuffle over a pistol and it is claimed that he shot himself.
Postoffice Robbed.
Postmaster Ira D. Parton notified Inspector Whiteside Monday that his office, located at Sugsville, Ala., had been entered the night before and robbed of all stamps and money. No clue to the thieves.
Church and Schoolhouse Burned.
At Howe's Cross Roads, the school, Presbyterian church and Masonic building, together with their furniture, were totally destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock Wednesday night. Loss estimated at \$1000; no insurance. It is thought that it caught from the stove flue in the school room, as school was in session during the day.
Pistol Versus Rock.
City Marshal Will Skelton shot Will Smith, a colored boy, at Scottsboro Sunday night about 6 o'clock. The office to which he was nominated will probably be satisfactory to Senator Hill, whose opposition was successful in preventing the confirmation of Messrs. Hornblower and Wheeler Peckham, the two New Yorkers whose names were sent in by President Cleveland for the supreme court justiceship now held by Justice White, of Louisiana. Senator Hill on several occasions has spoken very highly of the new nominee.

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The judges of the United States supreme court are understood to have expressed satisfaction with the selection. Judge Peckham is known to the members of the court through his decisions and is highly esteemed in that quarter. He appeared before the court on several occasions before his elevation to the bench, comparatively young man, he is still remembered for his thorough and effective manner of presenting his cases.

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Baroness a Laborer's Wife.
Recently at Nutley, N. J., as the wife of a common laborer a woman died who was once a baroness. In 1883 John Link advertised for a housekeeper. An answer came from this woman, who said she came from Berlin, Germany. Link told her he could not pay high wages for a housekeeper, but would give her a home and small wages, or he would marry her. The woman decided on the latter course, and they were married in New York.
In a package found after her death were documents to prove that she was the Baroness Albertina von Huehnerbein. A paper stated that the woman's mother had given the hand of Albertina in wedlock to Baron George Huehnerbein. Included in the package were crests, stamps, seals and other things that went with the title.

Wanted a Milder Kind of Reform.
"Yessiree," said Farmer Cornotssel, as he tilted back in the rocking chair and let the paper fold itself over his knee. "I'm a red-hot, out-and-out teetotal reformer every time."
"Well," replied Mrs. Cornotssel, "I'm right glad to hear ye say so."
"What for?"
"Well, of yer goin' in fer reform, I reckon mebbe ye'll be out o' bed 'fore 6 in the mornin' an' have stove wood handy fer the breakfas' fire, an' do a leetle turn at the milkin' once in a while, an' git yer apples into town 'fore they're down to 50 cents a barrel, an'—"

"Hole on, Mandy," was the solemn interruption. "Hole on! I said I was out fer reform, an' I'll stan' by it. But I'm blamed if I'm goin' in fer any revolution."
How He Broke the Ice.
Many diffident persons find the beginning of a conversation awkward, especially on ceremonious occasions and with strangers. Sometimes, however, the beginning is not half so awkward as what comes afterward.
According to a story in Punch, a bashful young man said to a lady at a dinner party:
"I've got to take you in to dinner, Miss Travers, and I'm rather afraid of you, you know. Mrs. Jolibois tells me you're very clever."
The young lady was naturally amused by this display of simplicity.
"How absurd!" she exclaimed. "I'm not a bit clever."
The man heaved a sigh of relief, and said:
"Well, do you know, I thought you weren't."

Forcibly Reminded.
Did you notice what heavy dew they had at the seashore this season? No; but my banker did.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Mrs. Sweet—Do you find it economical to do your own cooking? Mrs. Burnum—Oh, yes; my husband doesn't eat half as much as when we had a cook.—Yonkers Statesman.
It is difficult to humiliate a woman who wears bloomers.
Every man likes to suggest what the other fellows shall do.

get all You can
Some say that the hypophosphites alone are sufficient to prevent and cure consumption, if taken in time. Without doubt they exert great good in the beginning stages; they improve the appetite, promote digestion and tone up the nervous system. But they lack the peculiar medicinal properties, and the fat, found in cod-liver oil. The hypophosphites are valuable and the cod-liver oil is valuable.

Scott's Emulsion.
of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, contains both of these in the most desirable form. The oil is thoroughly emulsified; that is, partly digested. Sensitive stomachs can bear an emulsion when the raw oil cannot be retained. As the hypophosphites, the medicinal agents in the oil, and the fat itself are each good, why not have the benefit of all? This combination has stood the test of twenty years and has never been equalled.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. Ask your doctor. This is because it is always palatable—always uniform—always contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Insist on Scott's Emulsion with trade-mark of man and fish.
Put up in 50 cent and \$1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

Timely Warning.
The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocos and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures. Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.
WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,
DORCHESTER, MASS.

A FATHER'S DESPAIR.
A Sad Affliction of a Four Years Old Child.
From the Citizens' Journal, Atlanta, Texas.
Tuesday morning, August 13th, the editor of the Journal, in company with G. W. Faylor, the stableman of Linden, Texas, drove out seven miles northwest of Linden to the residence of Mr. John Miller. We were received and well entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Miller. Their son, Buford J. Miller, at about four years old, became pale and weak and nothing seemed to do him any good. He continued in this condition until he was about twelve years old, at times eating too much for one or two meals and then eating but little for weeks afterward. At twelve years of age his feet and legs began to swell, and developed into what his physician said was a bad case of dropsy.
Mr. Miller had two good physicians to treat him, Dr. J. A. Oliver, of Linden, and then Dr. J. P. Mills, of Alimira, Texas. They both, after making a trial, gave up the case. They could not benefit the patient.
Mr. Miller then tried a number of other medicines, without any good result. He had spent much money and his son Buford appeared to have no blood, no appetite, and was so weak that he could walk a hundred yards without stopping to rest. Mr. Miller had given up in despair when one day a neighbor, Rev. S. G. Bohls, who lives near Linden, advised him to try Pink Pills. Mr. Miller said he had no hope, and did not want to make the trial, but his neighbor insisted. The next question was where could he get the pills. He went to Jefferson and found that J. F. Crow, a druggist, had them. Mr. Crow was an old neighbor and friend and he told him to get the pills. He took three boxes of Pink Pills home with him, and said before Buford had taken one box there was a wonderful improvement. This was about eighteen months ago. To-day Buford Miller is a stout hearty young man about nineteen years old.
We met several of his schoolmates at Linden. Mr. Miller then had a wonderful change in Buford Miller. He is well known by the people of Linden.
His mother, Mrs. Miller, was also afflicted with dropsy. She was very weak, suffering much in the spring of the year. After seeing that Pink Pills were benefiting her son she concluded to try them for herself. This was about a year ago, and she remarked that if it had not been for Pink Pills she did not know what would have become of her. She had no symptoms of dropsy the past spring. She said that she could not find in praise of Pink Pills.
Mr. Miller referred us to J. F. Stovall, the druggist in Linden. Mr. Stovall, who has known many others who are well acquainted with his family and know the facts.
Name Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine, but a natural name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that he was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y

"Too Feeble To Be Cured"
of RHEUMATISM or DYSPEPSIA.

Nonsense! That's a doctor's excuse.

Justice Lowe, of Ridgeway, Mich., was a Rheumatic sufferer over 78 years old—"too old to expect a cure," so they said. He took

DR. C.C. Roca's Liver, Rheumatic and Neuralgic CURE

and is on his feet again, going about the country well and sound.

Remarkable case, you say. All cases where this remedy is used are remarkable. It's a remarkable medicine.

It cleanses the blood of acid—makes a torpid liver active. Testimonial below:

Having tried Dr. C.C. Roca's Liver, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Cure in my practice, I find it an excellent remedy in Rheumatism, constipation, indigestion and dyspepsia.

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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager

COLUMBIANA, DEC. 28, 1895.

THE GREENBACKS.

According to the prediction of the populists press Cleveland in his message advocates the retirement of the greenbacks. He does not say what he wants in their place, but he clearly indicates that he wants the banks to furnish the money, at the expense of the tax payers of the country. The difference between greenbacks and bank notes is this; the greenbacks is a legal tender dollar while the bank note is not a legal tender dollar, but only a promise to pay a dollar. Greenbacks get into circulation by the government to liquidate an obligation. A bank note is loaned in to circulation and draws interest all the time it circulates. The people pay for greenbacks with labor or property, and the government always has the requirement to show for every dollar it issues. It never gives a dollar or loans one except to a national banker. The bankers never issue a dollar in payment of labor, or wheat, or corn, or cotton; every dollar must be borrowed by some body in order for it to get into circulation. The prices of wheat corn and other products change, and frequently get below the cost of production, but prices never vary for the prices of what the national banker makes, he charges the same interest now that he did when cotton was 20 cents a pound. The banks of the United States have every year for twenty years loaned out more money than was in the circulation in the United States. But you ask how is this? It is easy to explain. A borrows \$100 to pay a debt he owes B. B deposits the money in the same bank, and it is loaned out next day to C and so on. This is what ails the country. The banks have control of all the money in 1894 the report of the controller of the currency showed that there was on deposit in the various banks of the country 4 billion 421 million dollars and the same report showed that there was only one billion 560 million dollars in circulation. The banks had simply loaned the money and had been deposited and reloaned and deposited until apparently there was three times as much money in the United States. The time has come when something must be done the fight is on to destroy the greenbacks and issue bonds and sell them to the banks and allow them to take complete control of the government. The people must vote out, fight out or peter out.

Every man who assists in demoralizing silver has done more harm to his country than if he had gone into the home of every laboring man and rifled his pockets of their contents.

The Advertiser and State Herald are engaged in harmonizing the poor old democratic party. The best thing they could do would be to have a receiver appointed and put the old thing into bankruptcy.

JOHN THE SECRETARY.

Sent Out by Grover to Preach Shylockian Gospel to the Benighted South.

In those days came John, the Secretary of the Treasury, preaching in Memphis.

2. And saying repent ye of your silver fallacy, for the kingdom of Grover is at hand.

3. For this is he that was spoken of by Buzzard, saying, "The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used as a means to control the volume of money. To accomplish this bonds must be used as a banking basis. *** It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called to circulate as money and length of time, as we cannot control that."

4. And the same John was he that made a free silver speech in Congress in 1878, and voted for free silver; and his raiment was of the finest broadcloth, and he wore patent leather shoes and a plug hat.

5. Then went out to him the bankers and boards of trade and note shavers and the politicians and postmasters of the South.

6. And they sat under the drippings of the sanctuary and heard his voice and believed and were baptized in the name of Gold, Bank Notes and Bonds.

7. But when he saw many of the postmasters and the customs officers come to his meeting he said unto them, O, generation of boodlers, who hath warned ye to flee from the wrath to come?"

And they answered him as with one voice, and said: "It was King Grover's letter to Governor Stone."

9. And John said, bring forth, therefore, fruits meet for repentance.

10. And then they contributed liberally to the campaign fund.

11. And think not to say within yourselves we have Jefferson for our teacher; for I say unto you that Grover is able to rise a bigger fund than Jefferson ever saw or dreamed of.

12. I indeed speak to you as Secretary of the Treasury, and in behalf of a gold standard, but Grover is mightier than I; his fish bait I am not worthy to cut.

13. Whose fan is in his hand, and he will thoroughly purge his postoffices and his revenue offices, and gather his cuckoos into the garner; but he will everlastingly fire the offensive free silver partisans.

14. And John went up into Kentucky, where there was much whiskey, and preached his gold doctrine there.

15. And he told the people to wot not what Blackburn said, that free silver coinage was a fallacy and a delusion and a snare.

16. And he denied that he had ever favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

17. And he showed them that if they had free coinage of silver that the words of the prophet, John Sherman would be fulfilled and a great dearth fall upon the people thereof.

18. And he cried out unto them with a loud voice saying:

19. If you have free silver the price of everything will rise because of an increase in the amount of money, and the creditor will be swindled by having to take a cheap dollar for his note.

20. And he taught them, also, that if we had free coinage that gold would leave the country and produce contraction of the currency, and money would be scarce and wages and prices would be lower.

21. And the bankers and the postmasters rejoiced and cried with a loud voice, "let us have a sound currency."

22. And the brokers, and speculators, and note shavers, and bondholders throughout the land, said, amen!

23. And so did the Rothschilds across the sea.

Are you a populist? If so subscribe for the reform papers and get your neighbor to do so.

There is but step from a republic to a monarchy and that is the invasion of the sanctity of the ballot box, and the honest people of Calhoun county should see to it, that the sanctity, and purity of the ballot be preserved in the future let it cost what it will, the law should be enforced, and if managers are appointed who refuse to give the opposition representation they should be punished in such a way that one will never afterwards attempt to violate the law.

TALLADEGA COUNTY

A Reform Move a Free Vote and Fair Count.

A meeting of the citizens of Beat 11, Talladega county, met in Sylacauga Nov. 2nd. The meeting was called to order by W. W. Matson after which L. T. Williams was elected permanent chairman, he then stated the object of the meeting and made a brief and pointed talk and the meeting proceeded to elect one delegates R. B. Caudle and W. W. Matson as alternate to the conference to be held at Birmingham Nov. 13th, after which L. T. Williams offered the following resolutions which was unanimously adopted. We deplore the condition of our country which is on account of fraud and perjury at the ballot box and we earnestly ask all honest and true lovers of liberty to come to our assistance in ridding our state of this curse that has blighted our state and its voters of their sovereign right to have their votes counted as cast. Seeing the great threatening danger that lies before us. We appeal to all God loving people to assist us in one honest move to again restore to each voter a free and untrammelled right to cast one ballot at each election, to have that vote counted as cast. We believe that the preachers of all denominations could be great factors in this great move; but it seems as a general thing on account of their silence that crime, has been added to crime, insult to insult, perjury has become very common among our best people so-called and so looked upon. Our courts who have the selection of men that should deal honest with his fellow man.

We look upon the preacher of the gospel as being a watchman called of God to warn the people when they see danger and if they fail, God says in his words the people's blood he will require at their hands, Ezekiel 33 chapter. Futh-er believe there is a great spiritual dirth in all our churches to-day for a want of bold condemnation of those evils; you preachers, then brethren of every name and order that professes the name of Christ speak out, don't let your bread and butter compromise when duty demands: God called you to declare the whole council of God, furthermore we deem it unnecessary for us in this state to talk tariff or the financial question until we got our rights at the ballot box, all those things are insignificant until these things are settled. Therefore we believe our duty as citizens that love liberty that we should join together in the coming State election regardless of past politics to rid our state of this curse. It is the sense of this meeting that a copy of these resolutions, be sent to the Birmingham Times, also one to the Birmingham Tribune for publication.

SYLACAUGA.

THANKSGIVING SONG.

HERBERT N. CASSON.

I'm thankful that the sun and moon
Are both hung up so high
That no rich robber's hand can stretch,
And pull them from the sky.

If they hung low, I have no doubt
Some corporation ass
Would legislate to take them down
And light the world with gas.

Im thankful that the shining stars,
Are far beyond our reach,
And that the rolling planets, too,
Are deaf to human speech;

If they were near, I'm very sure
Rich men would own the skies,
And manage this whole universe
By private enterprise!

I'm thankful that the God of all,
Whose laws we must obey,
Has changed his plan for making man
By private enterprise!

By shaping him from clay;
If he had not, it's very clear
'Twould be a doleful case—
Some man would form a big clay trust

—And stop the human race.
—Coming Nation.

Administrators Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Honorable D. R. McMillan Judge of Probate for Shelby County, we will sell at public auction, in front of the court house, of Shelby County, Alabama, to the highest bidder for cash on Monday, the 9th day of December 1895, within the legal hours of sale all the following described real Estate, belonging to the estate of Daniel McLeod Deceased:

South 1/2 of the South East 1/4 and a part of the South West 1/4 of Sec. 15, T 21 R. 1 East, and one acre in the South West corner of the South West 1/4 of the South West 1/4 of Sec. 14 T. 21 of R. 1 East, all in Shelby County Alabama.

Ann Jones and T. M. Jones, Administrators of the Estate of Daniel McLeod, Deceased.

WHY??

Did you ever consider how the Money Kings of the world amassed their fortune? Do you know that they claim their mental ability is superior to yours? They say the masses are afraid to risk a few dollars and, therefore, always remain poor, and struggle for a li me to eke out an existence.

Do You Believe It?

But probably you never had opportunity to invest a small amount, and feel reasonably sure that you had commenced the foundation of a fortune.

Read This . . .

... THE ...

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of CHICAGO, ILL.

Can help you.

We have thousands of patrons who regularly send us money to invest for them on the Stock, Grain and Mining Exchanges. This places thousands of dollars in our hands for speculation. It makes us one of the largest traders on the exchanges. We have often controlled the market and freely admit that we will do it again at every chance offered. We make fortunes in a day. Sometimes we lose 'em.

YES,

BUT

Our superior knowledge, unlimited capital and strict attention to business have never failed to bring us success.

You can become one of "our patrons" by sending any amount from \$2 to \$10,000.

We deduct only 10 per cent of the profits thus insuring all customers that we will do all we can to make money for them. If you lose we make nothing.

Send us money by P. O. order, bank draft registered letter or express—We pay express charges on \$10 or more.

Try an investment and see your money double in a few weeks or less.

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The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA
A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - General Manager

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which they can furnish

The People's Advocate and Constitution, both for \$1.50

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W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent, Washington D. C.

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